The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,321.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion	Rs 5 0
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First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Mahratta, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 31st August, at noon.

August.		September.	
Leave Bombay	31	Leave Negapatam	10
	Sept.		
,, Carwar	2	,, Pondicherry	11
,, Mangalore	3	,, Madras	13
,, Cannanore	4	,, Coconada	15
,, Calicut	4	,, Vizagapatam	16
,, Beypore	4	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Cochin	5	,, Gopalpore	17
,, Tuticorin	6	,, False Point	18
,, Colombo	7	Arrives Calcutta	19
,, Galle	8		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

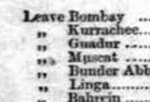
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Saturday, the 4th September at 4 P. M.

Up.		Down.	
	Sept.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	24
,, Kurrachee	8	,, Fao	24
,, Guadur	9	,, Bushire	26
,, Muscat	12	,, Linga	28
,, Bunder Abbas	14	,, Bunder Abbas	30
,, Linga	15		Oct.
,, Bahrein	16	,, Muscat	2
,, Bushire	18	,, Guadur	4
,, Fao	19	,, Kurrachee	6
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrive Bombay	9

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

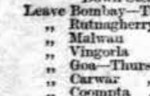


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.



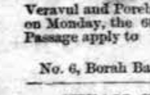
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, to Cochin, on TUESDAY, the 7th September, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz.,

Down Steamers.	Up Steamers.
Leave Bombay—Tuesday.	Leave Cochin—Tuesday.
,, Rutnagherry—W'nesday.	,, Beypore—Wednesday.
,, Malwan ,,	,, Calicut ,,
,, Vingorla ,,	,, Tellicherry—Thursday.
,, Goa—Thursday	,, Cannanore ,,
,, Carwar ,,	,, Mangalore—Friday.
,, Coompta ,,	,, Coompta—Saturday.
,, Mangalore—Friday.	,, Carwar ,,
,, Cannanore—Saturday.	,, Goa ,,
,, Tellicherry ,,	,, Vingorla—Sunday.
,, Calicut ,,	,, Malwan ,,
,, Beypore ,,	,, Rutnagherry—Monday.
Arrive Cochin—Sunday.	Arrive Bombay—Tuesday.

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.



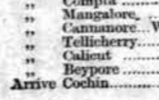
STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st September, should inducement offer, to Cutch Mandvee, calling at Veraval and Porebunder; leaving Cutch Mandvee on her return on Monday, the 6th, calling at the above Ports. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 30th August, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.	Up Steamers.
Leave Bombay ......Saturday.	Leave Cochin ......Sunday.
,, Rutnagherry...Sunday.	,, Beypore ......Monday.
,, Malwan ...... ,,	,, Calicut ...... ,,
,, Vingorla...... ,,	,, Tellicherry...Tuesday.
,, Goa ......Monday.	,, Cannanore ...... ,,
,, Carwar ...... ,,	,, Mangalore..Wednesday
,, Compta ...... ,,	,, Coompta ...Thursday.
,, Mangalore....Tuesday.	,, Carwar ...... ,,
,, Cannanore...Wednesday.	,, Goa...... ,,
,, Tellicherry...... ,,	,, Vingorla.....Friday.
,, Calicut ...... ,,	,, Malwan...... ,,
,, Beypore ...... ,,	,, RutnagherrySaturday.
Arrive Cochin......Thursday.	Arrive Bombay......Sunday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 4th September. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship JORAWUR, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned, as provided in the Bills of Lading.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship Jorawur.

Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICES.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ....12 as. per phial.

Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salerubici) ....12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy............ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Now Ready.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.

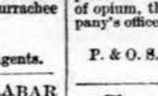
Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy............ Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

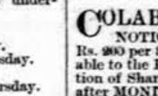


THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 3rd Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 1st proximo.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 28th August, 1869.



THE Steamer NADA, Captain Wood, will start for KURRACHEE, BUSHIRE, and BUSSORAH, on 1st prox. Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Passengers.—Apply to HAJEE ZAMAL ABADEEN SHIRAZEE, Bake House Lane.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 200 per Share, for the year ending 30th June, 1869, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the office of the undersigned, on and after MONDAY, the 6th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager, Secretaries.

Bombay, 31st August, 1869.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Committee appointed to watch the interests of the Policy-holders in the above Company, beg to invite all POLICY-HOLDERS in the Bombay Presidency, to COMMUNICATE with the Committee, and to empower them by proxy to act on their behalf, and also to remit their Subscription, at the rate of Rs. 2 per every thousand rupees insured by them, to E. Morriss, Esq., Manager of the Agra Bank, where an account will be opened in the name of the Committee. The proxy to be signed, lies at the office of Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell.

G. A. SUMMERS,
Secretary to the Committee.

Bombay, 30th August, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following RESOLUTIONS were passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held this day at noon :—

Proposed by John S. Hurrell, Esq., Seconded by Tapidass Vurujdass, Esq. :—"That the Report of the Directors, dated the 25th August, 1869, and Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1869, be and are hereby received and adopted."

Proposed by Moteeram Bhugoobhoy, Seconded by Mr. Etchachund Jugjeewundass :—"That the appointment of Mr. James Ranken as a Director on the 2nd April last be and is hereby confirmed.—That Messrs. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Tapidass Vurujdass be and are hereby re-elected Directors."

Proposed by Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachund :—"That Mr. Dyall Ruttonsey be and his hereby elected a Director of the Company."

Proposed by Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, Seconded by Mr. Tapidass Vurujdass :—"That Mr. G. R. Wilson be and is hereby appointed an Auditor of the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200."

Proposed by Mr. Tullockchund Manockchund, Seconded by Mr. Moteeram Bhugoobhoy :—"That Mr. Sadanund Balcrishna be and is hereby appointed an Auditor of the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200."

Proposed by Mr. Tullockchund Manockchund, Seconded by Mr. Damodher Tapidass :—"That the Directors be requested to take the necessary steps to reconstruct the Company in accordance with the terms of their Report."

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 30th August, 1869.

In the matter of Act 19 of 1857, and of the ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (in liquidation.)

NOTICE.—A third DIVIDEND, at the rate of one quarter (¼) anna per Rupee, will be PAID to CREDITORS of the above Corporation whose claims have been admitted, on and after TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at the Office of Messrs. Lidbetter and Wilson, 6, Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

G. R. WILSON, } Official Liquidators.
A. THOMSON, }

Bombay, 30th August, 1869.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

LANDING, SHIPPING, CLEARING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	A.
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, with Tunes and Appendix	2	0
———Ditto———Ditto——with Appendix only	0	10
Camp Life, Travel, and Exploration	2	0
The Gentleman's Magazine for August	0	12
Hanover Square (a Magazine of New Music) for August	0	12
Bull's Hints to Mothers	3	4
The Laws of Contrast of Colours (illustrated)	3	12
A Guide to Oil Painting	0	12
A Manual of illumination on Paper and Vellum	0	12
Bacon's Theory of Colouring	2	0
The Tradesman's Book-keeper, and art of book-keeping	0	12
The Art of Landscape Painting in Oil Colours	0	12
Hints for Sketching in Water Colour from Nature	0	12
A System of Water Colour Painting	0	12
A Guide to Ditto with illustrations	0	12
The Art of Painting and Drawing in Coloured Crayons	0	12
Guide to Miniature Painting and Colouring Photographs	0	12
The Art of Miniature Painting	0	12
The Art of Flower Painting	0	12
The Art of Figure Drawing	0	12
The Principles of Colouring in Painting	0	12
Guide to Annual Drawing for the use of Landscape Painters	0	12
Forbes's Persian Grammar	9	4
,, Arabic Grammar	13	8
,, Tota Kahani	6	0
,, Translation of the Bagh o'Bahar	5	4
,, Baital Pachesi	6	0
,, Bagh o'Bahar (Persian character)	9	4
,, Hindustani Dictionary (Romanized)	22	8
Ikhwana's Safa, translated by Professor Dawson	5	4
Prem Sagar, or the Ocean of Love	12	8
The Prakrita—Prahasa, or the Prakrit Grammar of Vararuchi by Cowell	10	8
Vocabulary of the Tigre Language	6	0
Hand-book for the Study of Sanskrit	5	12
Benfey's Sanskrit Grammar	8	0
The Golden Book of Health	0	4
Chappell's Harmonium Journal	1	0
The Ingoldsby Legends	2	0
Wholesome Fare; or the Doctor and the Cook	5	12
Beeton's Dictionary of Geography	5	12
The New Cookery Book by Annie Bowman	4	8
Drawing Room Plays and Evening Amusements	2	12
The Bentley Ballads	4	8
Dry Leaves from Young Egypt	3	12
The Happy Home	5	0
How I won my Spurs; or A Boy's Adventures in the Baron's Wars	4	12
The Boys' Own Volume	5	0
Curiosities of Savage Life (with coloured plates)	5	12
The Fife and Drum; or Would be a Soldier	5	12
Old Sir Douglas, by the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton	4	12
The Slang Dictionary	4	12

Bombay, 30th August, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following Business will be submitted for consideration :—

1. Government Resolution No. 1608, dated 7th July 1869, stating that Government will await the result of the inquiries referred to in the letter from the Clerk of the Peace, No. 98, dated 24th June 1869.

2. Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, soliciting a permanent yearly assignment of Rs. 10,000, to be raised to Rs. 50,000 by degrees, for Native primary Education in the City of Bombay.

3. Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report how the present system of checking and auditing the Municipal Expenditure may be improved.

4. Letter from R. Aitken, Esq., dated 23rd August 1869, containing his explanation on a portion of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Bench.

5. Petition from certain inhabitants of Beebee Jan Street on the subject of the introduction of lights into their Street.

6. Proceedings of the Finance Committee, including therein Report on the Revised Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1869.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 28th August, 1869.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

NOTICE TO PERFORMING MEMBERS.

The FIRST PRACTICE MEETING of the Society will be held in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, 2nd September, at a quarter past 5 P.M., and will last for about one hour.

The following Music has been selected for practice :—

"Farewell to the Forest" .... Mendelssohn.
"The Primrose" .... ,,
"Morning Prayer" .... ,,
"The Winds whistle cold" .... Bishop

N.B.—The professional services of Herr Schmuck have been engaged by the Society.

A. WAKE, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
H. S. BOSTOCK, }

27th August, 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The above Society issues Policies of Assurance on the lives of Naval and Military Officers, when not at sea nor engaged in active service, at the same rates of premium as are charged to Civilians.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of NINETY (90) RUPEES per share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1869, will be paid (to the Registered Shareholders on the 20th instant) at the Office of the Company, No. 1 Church Street, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M. Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment.

SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the Shareholders of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 4th of September next, at 3 o'clock P.M., to consider the business left undisposed of at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of 27th instant.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries

Bombay, 27th August, 1869.

APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3½ o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July last.

II. To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, who retires by rotation.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant until after the Meeting.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of One Shilling in the Pound sterling, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, 26th August, to Creditors whose Claims have been admitted by the Court.

For the Official Liquidator,
WILL. STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd August, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to POONA during the ensuing Holidays and Races, ordinary RETURN TICKETS, issued on and after FRIDAY next the 13th instant, until the end of September next, will be available for return within seven days from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, from parties willing to undertake the work of erecting certain Buildings within the Burial Ground Compound at Sewree.

The Plan and Specifications of the works can be seen and other particulars learnt on application during Office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Ex. Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 27th Aug., 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P.M., of MONDAY the 6th September next, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the HARBOUR and PILOTAGE BOARD.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Provisions, &c."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on the Tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Lighthouse, Signal Station, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments, as required by the Indenting Officers.

Estimated schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned; but the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of Tenders and other information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on application.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Nor reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Separate Tenders will also be received up to the above date for the supply of Coal on similar conditions. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Coal."

SAMUEL A. GLIDDON,
Acting Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MILITARY WORKS ON SALE.

	Rs.	a.
Aide Memoire to the Military Sciences, 3 vols., half russia.	50	0
Alison (Sir A) on Army Organization	2	4
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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	,, 21
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BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	,, 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,, 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,, 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,, 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	,, 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	,,
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	,, 8
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BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½
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SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3 0
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BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12 ,, 30
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Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

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BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	10 0
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BADHAM'S	Regent	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7 0

BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service	3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every quisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking — With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15 to 30
	do. do. chased	15 ,, 30
	do. do. enameled	16 ,, 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18 ,, 30
	do. Shirt Studs	14 ,, 30
	do. Collar Studs	8 ,, 10
	do. Scarf Ring	10 ,, 15
	do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10 ,, 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty	
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½ to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border,	6½ ,, 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company, Indian Hosiers.

Apollo House. Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

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MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.

Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

BULL & Co.,

TAILORS, HABITMAKERS,

PROFESSED TROUSERS AND BREECHES MAKERS, 2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS—CASH.

BULL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to the Public in general that they have just received (Overland) a choice selection of Woollen Goods, manufactured expressly to their order for the present season.

The principle upon which Bull & Co. conduct their business enables them to offer unrivalled advantage to their Customers.

1. All goods imported by Bull & Co. being manufactured to their special order, Gentlemen may rely upon having an article particularly adapted to this climate.

2. Bull & Co. receive their monthly supplies Overland. Constituents can therefore always have the latest and newest goods to choose from.

3. Bull & Co. import direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, and all Goods supplied by them will be found to be of the best description and 20 per cent. less than from any other House in Bombay.

4. Trousers cut by an unrivalled Professor of the Art. Patterns sent post free on application.

BULL & Co.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dyes.

MNAES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.

Agents at Bombay.

Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N.B. -Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock Kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Catalogues post free. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON. WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, Optician, and Engraver,

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Sole Agent for H. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Medals at all the great Exhibitions.

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WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, Gold and Silver Cases, the largest choice now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY, Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; also the largest choice in Bombay of Spectacles, steel and tortoiseshell frames, Opera Glasses, &c.

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MUSICAL BOXES. 100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms positively cash.

Repairs of all kinds carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from upcountry stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement :—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1483

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Coconut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ¼ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ¼ lbs., Nation's Pride ¼ lbs., Braggs ¼ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew, 1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1 8 per lb. ;	20 lb. boxes	Rs. 20	0 ,,y
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	1 0 ,,	,,	15	,,
Braggs', 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 ,,	,,	12	,,
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 ,,	,,	12	,,

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.

100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 18 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 100 each.
Do. ,, 800 ,,	,, 90 ,,
Do. ,, 400 ,,	,, 80 ,,
Vibrating Axle Scale	,, 250 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 12 ,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 8 ,,
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz.	,, 8 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Do. Tomatoes, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk	,, 12 ,,
Fresh Butter, 5 lb. jars	,, 4 each.
American Cheese	,, 1 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation.
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE.

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, to any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE situated in No. 4, Nesbit Lane, Fort, now thoroughly repaired and painted, suitable either for Office or Dwelling. Apply to Messrs. BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE.

AIRY TOP FLOOR in Meadow Street to LET, consisting of Five Rooms, Bath-room, and Cook-room, suitable for Bachelors, a Family, or Office. Apply to NUSSEE KHYRAZ, 13 Meadow Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS PEER, &c.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 ,, Pints at ,, 11-8 ,,

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. Pints	,, 20	,,
Moselle, Quarts	,, 42	,,
Brandy ,,	,, 30	,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25	,,
Claret ,,	,, 23	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

LEARY & Co.'s CLARETS.—

St. Emilion	Quarts	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do.	Pints	,, 6-8	,,
Medoc	Pints	,, 8	,,
St. Julien	Quarts	,, 16	,,
Do.	Pints	,, 9	,,
Mouton	Quarts	,, 24	,,
Do.	Pints	,, 13	,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's well known Wines—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 27 and 29	per doz.
,, Very Pale	,, 27	,,
Port, Superior in Quarts	,, 27	,,
,, in Pints	,, 14	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 30	per doz.
,, Port	,, 30	,,
Delbruck F.'s St. Jullien Claret	,, 12	,,
M. P. Guimaraen's Sherry	,, 20	,,
,, ,, old Pale dry.	,, 28	,,
,, Claret	,, 14	,,
,, ,, Superior	,, 26	,,
,, Moselle	,, 30	,,
I. Sandback & Son's Sherry	,, 27	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne	each case	4 doz.	Rs.	10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	,,	4 ,,	,,	12	,,
1864 Monton d'Armaillacq	,,	1 ,,	,,	15	,,
1864 Chateau Larose	,,	1 ,,	,,	20	,,
1864 Chateau Lafite	,,	1 ,,	,,	25	,,
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	,,	1 ,,	,,	21	,,
Do. 10 ,,	,,	1 ,,	,,	30	,,
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	,,	1 ,,	,,	20	,,
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	,,	2 ,,	,,	18	,,
Do. red ,,	,,	2 ,,	,,	22	,,
Do. Amontillado	,,	2 ,,	,,	30	,,

Sherry.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case. Rs. 18 per doz.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

NOTICE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FRASER and MILLER, Engineers, Boiler Makers, General and Ship Smiths, Iron and Brass Founders, Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, Manufacturers of Iron Girders, Tanks, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work.

F. and M. are in a position to execute orders from England on very favourable terms.

Bombay, 16th July, 1869.

WARREN'S COOKING APPARATUS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that THIRTY-FIVE SETS of WARRENS' "COOKING APPARATUS" will be SOLD by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, at 2 P.M., on the 31st instant.

Terms—Cash, and the lots to be removed at once.

G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 26th August, 1869.

HEAL and SONS.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,

for all parts of the world.

SOLID MAHOGANY

BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.

ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE,

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

_ Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,

ABERDEEN,

Purveyors by special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Venegars, Baking Powders, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,

which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

Mr. J. D. DOUGALL,

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,

St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,

17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness. Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.

Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Being desirous of clearing out a large quantity of our Goods to make room for heavy shipments to arrive at the end of the rains, we are now offering the greater portion of our stock at a reduction of twenty per cent. for cash payment.

Intending purchasers will find this a favourable opportunity for selecting Goods at a low price. We shall be happy to furnish our illustrated catalogues free by post to any parts.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ARMY AND NAVY

DRINKING CUP AND REVERSIBLE WINE-CUPS.

(The Wine Cups Closing into the Drinking Cup)

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,

SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW.

Prices.

IN EXCELLENT WHITE HARD METAL, ELECTRO-SILVERED THROUGHOUT,

(Not Gold Electro Plated) and with perfectly plain surface.
The two in case complete, Rs. 14.

IN CLEAR RINGING BEST GERMAN SILVER, ORNAMENTED.

Exterior richly Electro Silvered, and all interiors Pure Gold Electro Plated.
The two in superior case complete, Rs. 22.

IN HALL MARKED PURE SILVER, ORNAMENTED.

And all interiors, Pure Gold Electro Plated.
The two in beautiful case complete, Rs. 120.

PRESENTATION SILVER WARE.

CHRISTENING, and BIRTHDAY, GIFTS.

SILVER BEER MUGS, AND WINE CUPS.

Of pint size and of exquisite workmanship, richly gilt inside and highly chased and finished Rs. 100 to Rs. 150.

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased and very highly finished, with space for engraving crest or initials. Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

SILVER DRAM FLASKS.

In convenient sizes for the pocket and of elegant designs, ornamented throughout with richly engraved work, having screw tops and space for crest or initials. Rs. 40 to Rs. 75.

CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS.

In very large variety, comprising designs of great elegance and beauty, richly engraved, chased, and gilt inside. Each one in a Morocco Leather Velvet lined Case, from Cash, Rs. 30 to Rs. 100.

Each mug bears the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, and has a place left for Engraving Name or Inscription.

SILVER KNIFE, FORK & SPOON.

In handsome Morocco Case, lined with Velvet.

A large variety, commencing from the price of Rs. 20 per set, for the smaller size, and rising to Rs. 35 per set.

All the Articles bear the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, as a proof of their genuineness.

SILVER KNIFE, FORK,

SPOON AND MUG,

In handsome Morocco Case,

Lined with Velvet.

These Articles are of the same artistic and beautiful manufacture as those previously detailed.

From Rs. 60 per set.

The patterns are all of the very best designs, and of the hig est finish.

FISH-EATING KNIVES AND FORKS,

Of the best Electro-Silver Plate, in various elegant designs and patterns.

A MAHOGANY CLOTH LINED CASE,

Containing 12 Fish-eating Knives, and 12 Fish-eating Forks.
From Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 the Set.

These very useful Articles are now generally adopted in England, by all the Clubs, Hotels, and by most private Families.

FISH CARVERS,

With Silver-Plated, or with Ivory Handles.

Each pair in a Leather Case, From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45 per pair.

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,

Soundy & Co. invite attention to their assortment of these elegant sets; they can be had with handles either of Silver-Plated Ware, of Ivory, or of Mother o'Pearl.

Each set is handsomely fitted in a mahogany case with lock and key. The patterns being so numerous, and approximate repretation only can be given.

The set of 12 Knives and 12 Forks in case, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 75.

The set of 18 Knives and 18 Forks in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100.

SOUNDY & Co.,

RAMPART ROW, & FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, ntrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

MR. THOMAS EDWARD DE CRUZ, LAW STATIONER,

Begs to inform the Gentlemen of the legal profession that he has OPENED a LAW STATIONER'S OFFICE in Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

All descriptions of Writing work undertaken, on highly favourable terms, and the system on which he has made arrangements to execute all work entrusted to him, will not fail to ensure thorough and general satisfaction, either as regards neatness, correctness, expedition, or style of Caligraphy, which last will assimilate as closely as possible to that adopted by Law Stationer's in England.

Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

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GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

All descriptions of COMMISSION AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken on highly favourable terms, such as shipping, landing, clearing, purchasing, selling, and forwarding goods, &c., &c., giving strangers and travellers all possible information in regard to the country, the prices of articles, and securing house accommodation. The field embraced by the Agency is a diversified one.

Up-country orders accompanied with a remittance or reference in Bombay promptly attended to.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application to the office Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS, of all sorts and grades, will be SUPPLIED at the shortest notice.

Satisfactory and efficient arrangements have been made to secure the confidence of the public in every respect.

THOMAS EDWARD DE CRUZ,
Registrar of Domestic Servants.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.

STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.

LOWMOOR PLATES, ⅜ and ½ inch thick.

PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ; and ? inch thick and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.
Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.

CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.

ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.

One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

14 Meadow Street.

COLT'S

New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge

REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPAN

14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	60 days' sigh	99⅝
Madras	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	99
Chin	60 Do. do	230

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	7 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	„	10-4
Carolas	„	290
Mexican Dollars	„	220
Five-Franc Pieces	„	223
Bar Silver	„	106-10
Gold Leaf	„	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„	16
Australian Gold	„	196-9-

CALCUTTA.—25th August, 1869.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported to-day, were of 4 per cents. at Rs. 94-6 or 5-10 discount, and 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 108 and 108-12.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 108-0 and 108-2.

The following sales and purchases of shares were reported to-day:—Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,570.

Bonded Warehouse Association shares, at Rs. 540.

Brunton's Patent Press Co.'s shares, at Rs. 150.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares at Rs. 480, and half shares at Rs. 240.

Fort Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, in the forenoon, nearly 100, in different lots, at 300 each and later in the day several small parcels at Rs. 290 towards the afternoon prices were weaker.—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 28th August, 1869.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital		6,90,500
General Treasury Balance		70,74,304
Deposits at Head Office		1,49,50,911
Deposits at Branches		17,42,837
Bank Post Bills outstanding		36,371
Reserve		1,28,616
Undrawn Cash Credits		2,25,323
		Rs. 2,98,48,862

ASSETS

Government Securities		62,15,559
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		5,03,085
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities		8,17,073
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.		47,13,561
Dead Stock	4,67,468	
Less written off	20,000	
		4,47,468
Stamps		7,849
Balances with Agents & Correspondents		11,95,016
Overdrafts		7,334
Cash		30,74,304
Securities		30,74,304
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office		92,42,779
Do. do. at Branches		31,03,727
Bullion at H. O. and Branches		5,21,107
		Rs. 2,98,48,862

BANK OF BENGAL.

The statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 24th August, compared with the report for the previous week, yields the following results:—

LIABILITIES.

Tsy. Balance at Hd. Office	Rs.	10,09,953	9	10 increase.
„ Branches	„	4,42,410	5	4 decrease.
Other Deposits	„	30,435	1	10 decrease.
ASSETS.				
Loans on Govt. Securities	Rs.	1,42,300	0	0 increase.
Accts. of Credit on do.	„	3,77,239	12	4 increase.
Mercantile Discounts	„	11,45,550	13	0 increase.
Bals. with other Banks	„	2,93,275	8	10 decrease.
Cash, &c., at Hd. Office	„	67,396	6	8 decrease.
„ Branches	„	7,00,206	7	4 decrease.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—August 30.

White, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on duty, from Deesa.

Penny, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Sattara.

Scott, Major, 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, from Aurungabad.

Gilcrest, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave, from Mhow.

Lewis, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, from sea.

DEPARTURES.—August 30.

Thompson, Ensign, 108th Regiment, to join, to Belgaum.

White, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on duty, to Deolalee.

Penny, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Madras.

Walcott, Lieutenant, Commissariat Department, on leave, to Poona.

Mignon, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England:—

Adams, Major General, Staff, on medical certificate.

Sainters, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on medical certificate.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 28th August, 1869.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 374 of 1869, the following acting promotions are ordered in the Barrack Department:—

Conductor Tarleton to be acting Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Sub-Conductor Batter to be acting Conductor.

Barrack Sergeant G. Walshe to be acting Sub-Conductor.

Bombardier E. Malone, employed in the Barrack Department, is transferred to the Unattached List, and promoted to Sergeant from the 15th August 1869.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 635 of 1869, (Sec. I) the pension awarded to Subedar Bheecasing, 5th Regt. N. L. I, will have effect from the date subsequent to that of his dismissal from the service under G. O. C. No. 225 of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Captain H. H. Mulock, 95th Foot, to proceed to England, by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

Captain E. Williams, 1st Battalion, 8th Foot, to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

These officers are not available for duty, with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have obtained leave of absence:—

Captain H. F. Dent, 3rd Hussars, from 1st September to 28th September 1869, on private affairs.

Captain H. Farquharson, 18th Foot, from 25th June to 30th October 1869, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Greenaway, 108th Foot, for 6 months from date of departure on private affairs.

The following orders are confirmed:—

1st Battalion, 2nd Foot.—Regimental order, dated 18th August, appointing Lieutenant Broderick, Assistant Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 14th idem.

29th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order, dated 13th August 1869, appointing Lieutenant A. Wood, Staff Corps, attached to the Regiment, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Browne proceeded on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 18th August 1869.

Captain J. Hopkins, Unattached List, is attached to the 36th Native Infantry, at Meerut, for duty, and directed to join.

Staff Surgeon W. A. White, M. D., doing duty at Deolalee, transferred under instructions from the Horse Guards to this presidency, is directed to proceed and do duty at Allahabad.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the Native languages, before the half-yearly committees held on the 10th ultimo, have been declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee, agreeably to Clauses V and VI of G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864:—

Assistant Surgeon W. W. Quinton, M. B., Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieut. V. C Fisher, Royal Artillery.

Lieut. F. L. Graves, Royal Artillery.

Lieut. R. Corbett, Royal Artillery.

Lieut. E. D. Fisher, 7th Hussars.

Cornet S. D. Barrow, Probationer Staff Corps, 19th Hussars.

Cornet W. C. Lloyd, 20th Hussars.

Lieut. R. C. D'E. Spottiswoode, 21st Hussars.

Ensign W. A. Holcombe, 1st Battalion 6th Foot.

Ensign R. T. Hawkes, Probationer Staff Corps, 1st Battalion 7th Foot

Lieut. J. W. O'Callaghan, Probationer Staff Corps, 1st Battalion 11th Foot.

Ensign T. H. Goldney, 1st Battalion 11th Foot.

Captain J. Harger, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot.

Qartermaster J. Bryant, 36th Foot.

Ensign W. M. Meacham, 41st Foot.

Ensign H. J. Bar., Probationer Staff Corps, 58th Foot.

Lieut. F. W. Robins, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot.

Lieut. Hon'ble C. Dutton, 85th Foot.

Lieut R. L. Beatty, Probationer Staff Corps, 88th Foot.

Captain A. F. Mackay, 92nd Foot.

Ensign J. A. L. Montgomery, 92nd Foot.

Lieut. E. A. Money, 105th Foot.

Lieut. H. C. Reynolds, 106th Foot.

Lieut A. D. Strettell, 109th Foot.

Captain A. W. Capel, Late 5th E. L. C.

Lieut. H. H. Ranken, General List, Infantry.

Asst. Surgeon W. Center, M. B., Indian Medical Service.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30th August

London ..	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 5s. 0d. Nominal.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre ...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	General Havelock (s)	Robinson	Malabar Coast.
30	Viscount Canning (s	Gottlied	Bussorah via Kurrachee

The steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 25 T. A. Gibb (s) ... Montgomery .... Hongkong, July 31.
Sagot .... Syed Surreefooddeen. Jeddah, July 18.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 25 Ethiopia (s) .... — ...... —

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on August 28.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·762	inches.
Temperature of the Air	80·7	„
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0	„
Dew Point	75·6	„
Relative Humidity of Air	·847	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·2	„
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following days	84·8	„
Minimum do. do.	78·6	„
Gen. Direction of Wind W, NNW, WNW, W.		
Movement in 24 hours	364	miles
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·51	inches
Fall of Rain during the Week	1·60	„
Registered between 1st January and 22nd August	57·87	„
Total Fall of Rain between 1st Jan. and 29th Aug.	59·17	„

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA.

A SCHOOL in connexion with this Society will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, at BYCULLA, in the house hitherto known as the ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL.

The Girls' Department will be conducted by Mrs. MACDONALD, and the Boys' Department by Mr. McAFEE, of the Scottish Fort High School. Instrumental Music will be taught by HERR SCHMUCK.

D. C. BOYD, D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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Price, per Copy	0	4
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COUTO—August 29th, at Mazagon, Cicilia, the infant daughter of Mr. A. C. Couto, Head Clerk Bombay Municipal Stores.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

TRIMNELL—August 17th, at Tellicherry, North Malabar, the wife of Assistant Surgeon E. A. Trimnell, Acting Zillah Surgeon, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

McNEILE—August 25th, at Stooree, the wife of D. J. McNeile, Esq., B. C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

WELD—August 23rd, at Chunar, Nellie Mary, the daughter of Major and Mrs. George Weld, aged 2 days.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1869.

To-day Lord Napier of Magdala quits India, and the Bombay Presidency, whose army he has commanded with such marked distinction. We shall not be contradicted, nor shall we be accused of discourtesy to his successor, when we say that regret at the departure of Lord Napier is universal. The eager and sustained cheering, so often repeated at Poona on the 28th, would be our warrant for that assertion, did not the tone of everyday conversation, among all ranks of folk, prove the statement to be indisputable. The energetic officer who cried—"One cheer more for the Soldier's Friend"—merely anticipated the common sentiment. Moreover, in this case, Civilian and Soldier alike regret the departure of one who is as courteous as he is able, and as able as he is high-minded and chivalric. Perhaps he will only leave us to reappear in a higher sphere; but in that regard we hope against hope; and certainly if Lord Napier desires to end his days in the West, he and we may fairly say that Robert, and Sir Robert, Napier have fairly earned, by labours and exploits in the East, the right to gratify that desire.

If we look back at his career, how solid as well as brilliant it has been. Scrutinize the campaigns of the last quarter of a century, in all you will find the name of Robert Napier, from Mooltan to Magdala. We have none the less pleasure in recording this because he was a Bengallee, for he has shown decisively that he was animated by no narrow provincial sentiment, but was filled with the broad and generous spirit that characterizes the Imperial Englishman, intent on serving his country with all his might wherever he may be placed. What we may say of Lord Napier of Magdala is that he has done well all the work intrusted to him—more could not be said of the brightest soldier or citizen—and that in his case large ability and generous breadth of view have been coupled with high principle and a scrupulous regard for honour. He can show a shield that is stainless as well as one crowned with laurels; he is not only *sans peur*, but also *sans reproche*. We are not to be understood as saying that Lord Napier is faultless—even Bayard was human—but his faults are on virtue's side, and when he has erred, he has erred from an excess of desire to benefit his fellow-men, and especially his comrades in arms. And, therefore, without disparagement to the gentleman who succeeds him, we have a right to regret that he quits our shores, it may be never to return.

His exploits in the field, before and during the mutiny, are well known. Like many other gallant men now gone to their graves he passed through the fiery ordeal of those severe battles and arduous campaigns which ended in carrying the British frontier beyond the Indus. During the Sepoy mutiny, he was often in the post of danger, and always at the post of duty. Out of that furnace he emerged with a name which gave him high rank in Indian annals—showed him to be a dashing as well as a cautious soldier, a keen and daring fighter, as well as a solid engineer. We need only name Runode, Jowra, Alipore—one of those combats which tested British pluck—and Lucknow; and when he was nominated to command the Bombay Army public opinion said, "well done." It was during the long career preceding this nomination that, like Sir Henry Lawrence, he became the soldier's friend, saw how much could be done, both for Sepoy and European, and did much for both. The Lines of the first, and the Barracks of the second, in the Bombay Presidency, are here to testify to his enlightened and generous views; and if the officers are not so well housed as the European privates will be, it is not the fault of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. Indeed, if we look through the list of subjects which have been discussed by Lord Napier it would be almost impossible to find one of public interest that has been omitted. Not only professional topics, like the arsenal and defensive works at Kirkee or Hydrabad, have been dealt with; not only the fortifications of Bombay and other places, but nearly every subject touching the welfare of the Presidency, even to the drainage of our island, has been illustrated by his pen. He has kept a keen eye upon the whole of his command, and has represented that aggressive force which seeks to wrest from the Supreme Government—a power now engaged in meddling with everything—the best possible conditions both for officers and men. Nay more, he has visited the whole of his command, and has seen for himself what are its requirements. Many more showy Commanders have done less real good. For years his initiative will be felt far and wide.

Upon his greatest exploit we need not dwell. He enjoys the distinction of having been the first British Engineer Officer ever invested with an independent Command, and the first Indian Officer who has won a peerage for services out of India. The Abyssinian expedition was regarded in England, when the news of its complete success arrived, as an example of what could be done by trusting a General. India, it was said, had taught England how to make war. Some may think that the Abyssinian Committee is proof that the verdict has been reversed. The truth, however, is that this investigation is a highly proper inquiry into the conduct of the late Ministry, and is neither a fishing inquiry against the Bombay Government nor against the late Commander-in-Chief. No doubt the more ignorant members of the Committee seem disposed to press questions levelled evidently at both, but they have failed and will fail, and the country will be more convinced than ever that, on the whole, the Government of Bombay behaved well, that Sir Robert Napier was right in the plan and conduct of the campaign, and that the late Cabinet neither displayed frankness to Parliament, as they had the means of doing, nor did justice to the Bombay executive, although they were willing to profit both by its labours and its success. However no number of reports from House of Commons' Committees can dim the lustre of Sir Robert Napier's exploit, deprive him of his well-earned renown, or hurt the Government. Lord Napier leaves our shores with the regrets and the hearty good wishes of all; but in saying "farewell," our regret is tempered by the fact that at home he will receive that honour and welcome which good servants of their country so heartily deserve. For us, alas! it may be long before we look upon his like again.

The medical annuity question has been settled by the India-office. They have fixed the annuities at—for class II. £250, class III. £210, class IV. £168. Three annuities of these amounts, one in each class, will be granted annually in future; annuities of £300 will be continued only to the present incumbents in class I. In addition, the surplus is to be disposed of by the grant of three extra annuities of £252 in the present year. These are regarded as unexpected gifts.

The Director of Public Instruction offers two prizes for Gujarati compositions—the subject of the Essay being Jainism, suggested apparently by the publication of Mr. Burgess's notes on that subject in his account of the temples at Palitana; the other a translation of nine chapters of Smiles's "Self-Help." Has there not been a mistake made in requiring them to be given in *before*, rather than *after* the May vacations?

The Hon'ble Captain Wood, aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, is, we read, to start at once across the hills from Simla to Dhurmsala to look after the late Lord Elgin's grave.

In the London evening papers of Aug. 6 it was stated that an official remeasurement had been made of the work remaining to be done on the Suez Canal, and that the result wss said to be favourable.

As the portion of the 93rd Highlanders—the band and two companies—stationed at Jhansie, have been moved into camp, it is thought improbable we shall hear of any more military cases of cholera from that quarter.

We are glad to hear that the cholera which broke out at Indore some short time back, and which obliged the natives to leave the city, has now disappeared, and that with its disappearance the natives have returned and resumed their usual occupations.

We see it stated that Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean, Executive Commissariat Officer, Kussowlie, was to have received Commissariat charge of the Agra durbar camp; his place at Kussowlie being filled by Major H. Chalmers, Executive Commissariat Officer, Bareilly.

The Bokhara Prince who has been fighting both the Shah his father, and the Russians, has come to Cabul, where the Ameer received him with distinguished honours, of which a salute of fifty-one guns may be mentioned as a specimen. The Shah had come as far as Charjui, on the southern side of the Oxus, in pursuit of him, and the Prince, determined not to return to Bokhara, thought it his safest plan to go on to Cabul. These occurrences place the Ameer in a difficulty, as he has been anxious to be friendly with the father and yet to treat the son, should he visit Cabul, in a manner worthy of his birth and valour. While the Shah was south of the Oxus with an army, one of the sons of the late Ameer—Sirdar Easa Khan—in command it is said of 4,000 men, was threatening to attack Tukhtapool; and between the two there seemed to be some mysterious understanding the nature of which it was impossible for the authorities at Cabul to divine. The Ameer was afraid of danger and took the precaution of hurrying on troops to Turkistan, whither he thought, also, of sending his able son Mahomed Yakoob Khan. Ismael Khan, who was lately banished from Cabul, has, it appears, left Swat with the intention of going to Turkistan—much to the indignation of the Ameer, who contemplates a wholesale punishment of all who neglected to attempt to capture the Sirdar when he was making his way to Swat.

Mr. F. F. Alison, in an advertisement in the Calcutta press, denies that he is a partner in the firm of Le Tourneux, Labadie and Company.

The Home Government has sanctioned the abolition of the Madras Mint and the temporary establishment of a bullion depot in lieu at that presidency.—*Indian Daily News.*

The "Mofussilite" hears from Simla that there is no foundation for the report that the Hon'ble Major Bourke is going home and to be succeeded by Sir Seymour Blane.

The Government of India has authorised the continuance for life of the pension granted to Shujah Jung, grandson of the late Shassoo-jab-ool-Mulk, of Cabul.—*Indian Daily News.*

Regarding the commission appointed to enquire into matters at Puttiala and Nabha the "Mofussilite" says that it has been appointed at the request of the Governor General's Agent, Major-General Taylor, C.B. and K.C.S.I.

The Government of India has sanctioned a fixed rate of Rs. 3 per sitting all over India for church accommodation provided for Roman Catholic soldiers in chapels, not the property of Government.—*Indian Daily News.*

Mr. Reily, Deputy Inspector-General of the Detective Branch of the Bengal Police, has proceeded to Bankipore (Patna) to make further investigation into Wahabee affairs. He has already made some arrests.—*Ibid.*

Cholera may be said to have disappeared from Gazeeabad. There has been a sweeping away of huts and other kutcha buildings in the interests of sanitation, and Dr. Penny, the Civil Surgeon, has been exerting himself.—*Mofussilite.*

There is to be quite a grand change of positions, says the "Madras Mail," among our general officers. Major-General DeSausmarez goes to Burmah; Major-General Shubrick leaves Bellary to take the Hyderabad Subsidiary force; Brigadier-General Macdonnell leaves Trichinopoly for the Northern Command; and Brigadier-General Woods succeeds him at Trichinopoly.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers Ball, which was postponed last week, comes off this evening in the Frere Hall; and from the arrangements, it promises to be a most brilliant affair. The programme is admirable, and includes the Reel of Tulloch-Gorum, which is a novelty in this country, and will no doubt create quite a sensation.—*Sindian*, August 28.

The theatricals at Simla on the 23rd (to refund a balance due to guarantors last year of Lewis's company) came off to a crowded house, and the Viceroy and Lady Mayo, and Sir W. and Lady Mansfield were present. The second piece "Wooing one's Wife," was very well acted, and much applauded. The two fair lady actresses acted and looked remarkably well.—*Mofussilite.*

Doctor J. M. Cunningham, the Sanitary Commissioner of India, after a short stay at this station, proceeds to Allahabad to commence his investigations into the subject of cholera. The vast amount of information which has been accumulated is to be tested by personal inquiry by Doctor Cunningham during his present official tour.—*Ibid.*

The experiment of employing native inspectors of police is to be once more tried in the suburbs of Calcutta. Mr. Hogg, the Commissioner, has reported that all attempts to employ native inspectors in the Calcutta police have failed; but that they may do better in the suburbs. It is the intention of the Government, therefore, to appoint a few intelligent natives as inspectors in the Suburban Police.—*Indian Daily News.*

There is not, we are assured, any foundation whatever for the report that Professor Vanek's visit to Simla is being made on the express invitation of Lord Mayo and the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey. It is considered that the Financial Department can be got into such order as to ensure that the annual error shall be considerably below "£700,000" per Imperial Budget, without resort to such an extreme measure as would be the "decapitation" of a number of covenanted and uncovenanted employés.—*Mofussilite.*

Though the Government of India has become lessee of the Sambur Salt Lake, it will not, beyond active measures to prevent and repress smuggling, and enforce payment of the duty at the lake, exercise either civil or criminal jurisdiction within the limits of the territory it has taken on lease. The native Governments have not been required to give up any of the rights or privileges of dependent sovereignty over the territory, the sole object of the Indian Government being the extinction of the vast contraband trade in Sambur salt.—*Ibid.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[Per Reuter's Agency.]

LONDON, 24th August, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet.
Fair Dhollera 10⅞.
The Manchester Market was quieter.
7 lbs. shirtings 10s.
8¼ lbs. „ 11s. 9d.
40 Mule Twist 1s. 5⅜d.

LONDON, 25th August, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day continued quiet.

Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

The ships British Flag, Aurora, Golden Eagle, and British India have arrived from Bombay.

AFGHANISTAN.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF BOKHARA TO CABUL.

6th August.—The fact that Sirdar Easa Khan, son of the ex-Ameer Azim Khan, has crossed the river Amoo, has been duly reported in previous letters. It was this day learnt from letters received from Balkh that the Sirdar, having appeared before Tukhtapool, had threatened it once more. After last defeating his son at Karshee the Shah of Bokhara is reported to have arrived at Charjooee, whence it is said he has the intention to march for Shere Abad. There are now two reports concerning this movement on the part of the Shah—the first is that he has come in pursuit of his eldest son, whom he wishes to take back as a prisoner according to instructions of the Russians; the second is that he was coming to assist Sirdar Easa Khan, who was acting in collusion with him. Whether or not the Shah of Bokhara has rendered any actual assistance as yet to Sirdar Easa Khan, the Turkistan letters are positive in asserting that the Sirdar was acting in close union with His Majesty.

7th August.—News was received by the Ameer this day from Jellalabad to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, with the permission of the Akhood, had left Swat for Budakhshan, whence, if opportunity allowed him, he would proceed to Turkistan to join Sirdar Easa Khan by the Chitrall route. The Ameer was very much enraged on hearing this news, and in a fit of passion ordered that the mother of Sirdar Ismail Khan with his other relatives and dependants should be all banished from Cabul. The order was being executed, but on the recommendation of the mother of the late Sirdar Mahomed Ali Khan the expulsion was for the present postponed.

8th August.—The following communication was received this day by the Ameer from the Governor of Turkistan:—"The troops under General Daood Khan have safely reached Khilm, where I have been awaiting them for the past few weeks. I will make no further delay now in proceeding to Tukhtapool to punish Sirdar Easa Khan and all his followers. Commandant Ghoolam Mahomed Khan and Abdool Raheem Khan report from Tukhtapool that all is quiet there as yet." The Ameer on the receipt of this letter, turning to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, thus addressed him—"Alum Khan's conduct is certainly most objectionable. It is not creditable to him that he should remain absent from Tukhtapool while the enemy is watching every moment for an opportunity to seize it. I think you will have to go to Turkistan ultimately, and unless you go I cannot for a moment expect that Turkistan will ever assume a peaceful attitude and be free from dangers." Yakoob Khan expressed, as he had before done, his willingness to obey the Ameer's commands. A purwanah was also written to Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan enjoining him to proceed to Tukhtapool as soon as possible with the new troops sent to him.

9th August.—It was this day reported in the durbar that the eldest son of the Shah of Bokhara was on his way from Tukhtapool to Cabul with nearly one thousand sowars and foot soldiers, accompanied by a sahibkar of Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Turkistan. The object of the Prince's visit to Cabul is to have an interview with the Ameer and also to escape from his father, who was coming to Shere Abad to render assistance to Azim Khan's sons according to some, and to take the Prince as a prisoner according to others. By orders of the Ameer all the expenses incurred on the way by the Shahzadah are being defrayed from the public treasury.

10th August.—The Ameer this day ordered a purwanah to be written to the Governor of Jellalabad directing him to submit a report as to what passage Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan had adopted in making his escape towards Swat. It is the intention of the Ameer to confiscate the jageers and property of all those who had allowed the Sirdar to escape. To-day, also, by orders of the Ameer, Sooltan Khan, son of Saadut Khan, who had allowed Ismail Khan to cross Lallpoora river by night time, having been sent to Cabul by the Jellalabad Governor, was put into confinement. Sooltan Khan, it should be remarked, is the maternal uncle of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, or the brother-in-law of the Ameer, and the punishment of this offender shows that he spares no one who has proved disloyal.

11th August.—The Ameer has not come out from the Balla Hissar for the last four or five days, but has been occupied with private audiences with his principal Sirdars. The affairs of Turkistan are no doubt the subject of discussion. Sirdar Easa Khan, who is in the neighbourhood of Tukhtapool, has more than 4,000 troops under his command, and whatever may be the contents of letters received from Turkistan the Ameer is not perfectly free from suspecting the conduct of the Shah of Bokhara, who may have formed an intimacy with the sons of Azim Khan to profit by the quarrels. Troops are being despatched regularly from Cabul to Turkistan under the sole management of Sirdar Yakoob Khan. Those of the newly-enlisted soldiers who have been sent by Arsalla Khan Jeharkhyle are being ordered to Turkistan after receiving their pay from the Moostoufee.

12th August.—According to letters received from Turkistan this day, Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan had put into confinement several Turkistanee Chiefs who had formed an intimacy with Sirdar Easa Khan, and whose letters to the address of the Sirdar had been intercepted by him. Of these the Turkistan Governor is reported to have blown up by cannon ball such persons as deserved immediate punishment, while those of them whose cases deserved some enquiry have been sent to Cabul in chains for the orders of the durbar. The Ameer this day sent purwanahs to the Governors of Herat and Candahar, directing them that as there was perfect peace in their respective *soobhas* or districts they should dispatch all their available troops to Turkistan for the use of Sirdar Alum Khan.

13th August.—Hadjee Saadut Khan and Hadjee Ghoolam Russool Khan, agents of Sirdar Jellaloodeen Khan, waited at Peshawur the Ameer's order as regards their master. The matter was brought to the Ameer's notice this day by Sirdar Yahya Khan, and the Ameer ordered a purwanah to be written to the Governor of Jellalabad to inform the agents of Sirdar Jellaloodeen Khan at Peshawur that the Ameer had no intention for the present of calling the Sirdar to Cabul.

14th August.—Grand were the preparations made at Cabul this day in honour of the arrival of the Prince of Bokhara, the chief who so long defied with valour the combined forces of the Russians and the Bhokarians. Early in the morning Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, at the head of 4,000 troops (cavalry and infantry) and eight guns, and accompanied by Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, Sirdar Wally Mahomed Khan, Noor Mahomed Khan, General Faramooz Khan, and others, went to Killah Kazee to receive the Prince. As soon as the Shahzadah reached that place a royal salute of 51 guns was fired in honour of his arrival, and it was repeated at the Balla Hissar for the information of the citizens. The Prince will alight at the Balla Hissar and will remain the guest of the Ameer with the thousand men who accompany him. It remains to be seen, as enmity exists between the Shah of Bokhara and the Prince, how the former receives this news. It is in fact giving shelter to his enemy, and thus a presumption arises as to the possibility of an intrigue between the Shah and the Ameer's enemies at Turkistan. who by last reports are still at the head of troops and never inactive.

Another Illusion Gone!—It is solemnly announced in the French papers, with every possible detail and proof in hand. We know full well that what ladies call their hair was too often not theirs at all, but bought from some one else. But at least it was hair—and women's hair, too. We might even enrich our imaginations with the thought, that while we were worshipping one lady we were also paying homage to some other fair one, whose tresses she wore. Now this last illusion must fade into nought. Industry, progress, civilization advance. A substitute has been found for human hair. Let us sing the praises of thread; let us sigh over silken locks; let us dream of the braided plaits of goats' down. To real human hair—farewell. In the midst of our disappointment let us note a consolatory detail: the substitute for hair is cheap. A chignon of thread can be had for fifteenpence. The goats' hair and the silk ones are a little dearer—not very much.—*Daily News.*

THE FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

On the intention of Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., to resign the command of the Bombay army becoming known, a universal desire was manifested that Lord Napier should not leave the shores of India without some expression of the great respect and esteem in which he is held, not only by the military men of Western India, but by every class of the European community. A committee was at once appointed in Poona to make arrangements for such an expression, consisting of Brigadier-General R. Pratt, C. B., Colonel W. F. Marriott, C. S. I., Hon'ble A. F. Bellasis, Mr. C. Gonne, Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, Mr. W. H. Havelock, Colonel Woods, Colonel Addison, Colonel Kemball, Colonel Worgan, Colonel Schneider, Colonel Kendall, R. E., Colonel Whitehill, Colonel de Montmorency, and Major Melliss. It was agreed by the committee that a farewell dinner to His Excellency should be given in Poona, and on Saturday evening between 170 and 180 gentlemen sat down to dinner in the Engineering College, Poona. It had been proposed that the ladies should sit at dinner with the gentlemen, but this excellent proposal had to be abandoned on account of there being no hall sufficiently large to accommodate the ladies as well as the gentlemen. The ladies, however, were not debarred altogether from being present; seats were placed for them in the gallery of the College from which they could see what was going on in the dining hall and hear the speeches. Some of the ladies arrived at the commencement, and others not till about the time when the speeches commenced. Under the direction of Major Melliss, the fine hall had been decorated for the occasion with great taste, and the entire building was brilliantly lighted. The Band of the 2nd (Queen's) Royal Regiment was present in the north gallery and during the dinner played the following selection of music:—

Pieces.		Operas, &c.		Composers.
Overture	-	Massaniello	-	Auber
Quadrille	-	Express	-	Coote.
Polonaise	-	Lebewohl	-	Goedecke.
Selection	-	La Traviata	-	Verdi.
Waltz	-	Alpenhorn	-	Gready.
Selection	-	Nabucodonosor	-	Verdi.
Morceaux	Obligato	(For Cornet a Piston)		Suppe.
Galop	-	Berliner Pferde	-	Arndt.
Waltz	-	Venus Reigen	-	Gung'l.
Galop	-	Iris	-	Faust.

The chair was occupied by the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker, and the guest of the evening, Lord Napier, occupied the seat on the chairman's right, and His Excellency the Governor the seat on the left. Sir Augustus Spencer sat at Lord Napier's right hand. An excellent dinner having been partaken of,

The Chairman proposed "The Health of our Gracious Sovereign, Her Majesty, Queen Victoria," which was responded to with great enthusiasm.

The excellent choir of the 8th (King's) Regiment, which occupied a place behind the head of the tables, here sang "God Save the Queen."

The Chairman next proposed "The Health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Roya Family," which was also loyally responded to.

Choir—"God bless the Prince of Wales."

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the next toast which I have to propose to you is the health of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. (Loud applause.) The relation which I hold in regard to His Excellency prevents me coupling this toast with any preface, but I can only say I trust his earnest endeavours for the good administration of the people whom he has been deputed to rule over may meet with the full measure of success which he himself and his best friends may wish. (Loud applause.)

The toast having been duly honoured,

His Excellency the Governor, who was received with loud and continued applause, said—Mr. Chairman, my Lord Napier, your Excellency (Sir Augustus Spencer), Ladies and Gentlemen,—Permit me first, sir, to offer to you my most sincere acknowledgments for the honour you have done me in proposing my health; and secondly, let me offer my most sincere thanks to this distinguished company for the kind and cordial manner in which they have received the toast which you have been good enough to propose. (Applause.) It would I do not doubt have been more in harmony with the feeling of many present, and I myself think it would have been more appropriate if you had first proposed the toast of the health of our distinguished guest this evening. (Applause.) But I take the course you have been kind enough to adopt as a mark of your respect for the Sovereign, and your recognition of the office which I have the honour to hold. (Applause.) But I accept it more readily, as it gives me this early opportunity of expressing the gratification which I have of being present to-night, and in saying that no one has more willingly joined in this deserved testimonial to Lord Napier than myself. (Applause.) I will not, sir, anticipate you in the observations which it will be your duty to make in proposing the health of His Lordship to this company, and in urging upon them how well deserved the compliment is which we pay to His Lordship to-night. I have, sir, on more than one occasion, when I have occupied the chair at meetings similar to this over which you preside to-night, felt how painful it is for a chairman to be anticipated in all the observations which he wishes to address to the meeting by some guest who has an accidental precedence, and I have felt myself before now bared and robbed of all expression in this manner by somebody who has had the good fortune to speak before me. (Applause.) But, sir, I will behave to you more honourably and more generously than that, and will not anticipate the remarks which no one can express more happily or more gracefully than yourself, and I will only ask your permission to make one or two observations which are rather personal regarding myself. It is impossible when men who desire to do their duty, and think earnestly and conscientiously—it is impossible I say for men to be associated together in the duties of Government without differences of opinion. But I know no reason why those differences of opinion should create differences of more serious or established character or prevent cordial and sympathetic co-operation for the good of the country at large. (Applause.) And if differences of opinion are likely to occur amongst members of a Government under ordinary circumstances they are still more likely to occur when one member of a Government is charged with the interests of a particular service and will necessarily look upon all questions affecting that service in a more limited and strict view than probably other members of the Government must who are bound to regard all such questions as they may affect the interests of the State generally. (Applause.) I remember, my Lord, upon one occasion I shall not easily forget, you said that it was your duty to ask for everything that you considered the army required, and that it was left for me to say no whenever I considered that my duty required me to say it. I thought at the time, and I think your Lordship thought so too, that the easiest share of the responsibility was rather on the part of the one who asked than on him who refused; but this I will say, and I am sure your Lordship will bear me out, that within the limited powers which are accorded to the Government of a presidency, and within the still more limited sphere which the inexorable economy of the Government of India prescribes to us, I am sure that upon every occasion it has always been my desire to support your Excellency in those wise and judicious proposals for the comfort and improvement of the army which upon every occasion I have found you eager to press upon me. (Loud applause.) And if I feel this confidence that your Excellency will do me this justice, I feel no less bound to say as publicly as I can that upon every occasion where the general interests of the presidency or of India were concerned I have always found the readiest sympathy and support on the part of your Lordship, and especially upon those occasions where before the Legislative Council it has been the duty of the Government to press measures for the good of the country. (Applause.) I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that I have trespassed upon the covenant I made with you not to anticipate you in any of the observations which you may think it right to address to the company. I would only ask you further to permit me to address one or two further words to His Lordship, who is now so soon to go away. It must often happen that when a member of the service, civil or military, leaves India he is followed by the regret and by the good wishes of those he leaves behind, and this is always the case when the person quitting us has held a distinguished position such as that Lord Napier has held; but, my Lord, although we say to you to-night that you are accompanied by all our regrets and good wishes, yet at the same time I am sure that there are many round this table who will say that for the future also they have much to hope and much to expect from you. (Loud applause.) No one doubts, my Lord, that the interest of the Indian army, the interests of the army generally, are safe in your hands. (Applause.) And that upon all fitting occasions you will urge what you think their interests demand. (Applause.) But when one who has served long in India leaves us, and he is not going, as I hope it may be long before your Lordship will, to retire into private life, but when like yourself he is privileged to take part in the settlement and discussion of public questions, the retirement or departure of such a man from amongst us has a wider and more extended and more important bearing. (Applause.) I hope it will be long before questions affecting the interests and the welfare of this great country will be made the subject of party strife or political struggle, and there is no one I think who can fail to observe with satisfaction the increasing interest which both Houses of Parliament take in all questions affecting India. But the assembly to which I have so long belonged is unable I think to take as calm, as dispassionate, I may almost say, as philosophical a view of Indian questions as the assembly to which your Lordship belongs. (Slight applause.) And therefore it is to the House of Lords particularly that I think the discussion, the initiation of great questions affecting India properly belongs. (Slight applause.) You, my Lord, in the varied experience which you have had in India, in military life, in the execution of great public works, in the Council of the Viceroy, and here as charged with the interests of the Bombay army and the first member of the Council of this presidency—that experience, in the assembly to which you belong and to which you are now going, must be of the greatest advantage to yourself, to them, and to India. (Applause.) And I think we may fairly look forward, my Lord, in future to your attempting to impress upon that assembly to which you belong the great and varied interests which, belonging to this country, have not hitherto found a sufficient expression. I cannot but think, my Lord, that you have been impressed in the course of your experience with the conviction that some modification, some changes, some relaxations perhaps, are possible which would enable the subordinate Governments in this country to fulfil more satisfactorily to themselves and more advantageously to the people, the functions of government which have been committed to their charge. (Applause.) And without finding fault, without dissenting in the slightest degree from those strict financial maxims of which no one knows better than yourself, my Lord, how persistently they are every day impressed upon us, I cannot but think that some greater latitude, some greater freedom, might be entrusted to us to enable us to carry out that great work of progress and improvement which hitherto has not been sufficiently carried forward, and which every one of us I believe hopes to see day by day advance. (Applause.) I must beg the pardon of this assembly for having ventured at, I am afraid, somewhat too great length—("No, no")—to address you, but I have done so not only in the hope that the varied and distinguished service which you have rendered to this country, upon the soil of India, may, now that you are going to quit us, be continued in the sphere to which you are going. (Applause.) I once more thank you, sir, and thank this assembly, for the kindness they have shown me in drinking my health. (His Excellency resumed his seat amidst loud applause.)

The Chairman—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I say "ladies" and gentlemen, for I can no longer ignore the presence of those bright eyes in the gallery,—(laughter and applause). Ladies and gentlemen—I now come to the toast of the evening. (Applause.) I regret that it should not have fallen into the hands of some one who could have done more justice to it than I can. My great regret is that His Excellency the Governor did not do what he so scrupulously avoided to do—travel over ground which I might have to go over. I regret this because I feel that I am not competent to do full justice to such a subject, notwithstanding the great interest I take in it and the honour I feel in being permitted to take part in any honour done to our noble guest, Lord Napier of Magdala. (Applause.) Fortunately for me, you are all as well acquainted with His Lordship's distinguished career as I am myself, so it is not necessary that I should recapitulate historically all the great events in which he has taken part during the forty years' service which he has dedicated to India. It has been allowed to few to take part in so many great events as it has fallen to His Lordship to do, but in every position or in every place in which he has been called upon to act, there has been but one result, that of triumphant success. (Loud applause.) And this cannot be attributed to mere chance, but to that sagacity, skill and indomitable perseverance which he has always exercised in every task which has been entrusted to him, whether it might have been in laying out, or I may in fact say, creating, a civil station like Darjeeling, or in building barracks and other public works in a place like Umballa, whether in covering the Punjaub with roads and canals, or in any of the other duties which fall to the lot of an officer of that distinguished corps the Royal Engineers. (Applause.) In this country he has always earned the approbation of those to whom he was responsible for the discharge of his duty. And it was not only in the discharge of these minor duties of civil life in which he has done so, but he has also been far more distinguished in various military movements—if I may call them so—in which he has been called on to take part, and whether he has been pursuing the Sikhs with Gilbert or whether he has been rescuing from imminent destruction a siege train as he did at Lucknow, or whether he has been superintending the attack upon forts and places such as Mooltan and Lucknow, or the Chinese forts upon the banks of the—(a pause, and laughter)—Peiho; he has in every case evinced all the high qualities which indicate him as fitted for the very highest commands, and his last and greatest achievement, the Abyssinian Expedition—(loud cheers)—has gained for him the admiration of all Europe. I regret indeed, gentlemen, that it has fallen, to the lot of a person who is so imperfectly able—("no, no")—to express his thoughts upon this occasion and to do justice to the matter. But I feel that my imperfect utterances are of little consequence, considering the great appreciation and the high regard in which he is entertained by all those who are present. (Applause.) It is not only in his public life that Lord Napier has afforded us so great an example, for throughout his whole career his private life has been as well regulated and excellent as it is possible for a human life to be, and it is this, amongst other things, which has gained him, not only the admiration but the esteem and affection of those with whom he has come in contact. He has ever been distinguished for the most generous regard for all those who have been in service under him. (Applause.) A staunch friend, a generous foe and a chivalrous—(a pause, and laughter)—soldier. My Lord Napier, I will not take up the time of this meeting, by attempting further to describe all that we shall lose when we lose you, but I can say on the part of the service to which I belong, and also on behalf of the army, that the void which will be created by your absence, it will be difficult to fill indeed. (Great applause.) You carry with you the entire respect of the European community, and I believe if our native brethren had been here upon the present occasion they would gladly have joined in this testimony to your worth. Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer but will request you to drink a bumper toast to the health of our noble guest, Lord Napier of Magdala.

The toast was drunk with cheers and "One more for the Soldier's Friend" and one more for "Abyssinia." The choir here sang with much effect, "Auld Lang Syne."

His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala then rose to reply, and was received with enthusiastic and prolonged cheers. When the cheering had somewhat ceased His Lordship said—Mr. President, Ladies, your Excellencies, and Gentlemen,—The event which brings me before you this evening, so important a one in my life, and the very kind things which have been said and the kind reception which you have given to them, may well be my excuse if I fail to express in fitting terms the sense which I entertain of the honour and regard which you have shown to me by inviting me to meet you here. (Applause.) The campaign of Gwalior made me first acquainted with those portions of the Bombay army which shared the brilliant exploits of the gallant Rose in Central India. (Applause.) I was so struck with the soldier-like spirit and the discipline of those troops that, although I did not contemplate to prolong my stay in India, I gladly and with pride accepted the command with which Her Majesty the Queen honoured me. (Applause.) Need I tell you, my friends and brother officers, how thoroughly you have justified the estimate which I then formed? (Applause.) The cordial, the faithful and judicious assistance of the excellent staff officers whom I have had, the support and assistance of the officers in military commands, and the heads of all the high departments and offices of the army, the willing and cheerful obedience of all ranks, have made my command and my duty, a labour of love and not of toil. (Applause.) It would be idle to say that there have not been here and there offences by some misguided men; to say that would be to say that I had commanded an army of angels and not of men. (Applause.) But this I will say confidently that I believe in no part of the world is there an army of 30,000 men in which the average of offences has been smaller than that which has been recorded of the Bombay army. (Applause.) Of the several portions of the army what shall I say? Of the gallant artillery I need but point to my friend Lightfoot. I have before me at this moment the advance of that battery of horse artillery which galloped, the horses like greyhounds scarcely touching the ground to the flank of the army of Tantia Topee without a moment's hesitation;—that gallant troop placed itself on the flank of a body of 10,000 or 12,000 men without a moment's hesitation. (Applause.) That is only one example of many glorious eeds of the artillery. What shall we say of the regiments of infantry, of Her Majesty's British infantry, with their roll of glorious deeds and their admirable code of regulations which comprehend the wants of every country and condition, which preserve to them although there may be superficial differences, a solid unity of organisation and economy which carries them unchanged from clime to clime, which holds them ready at a word for duty, whether for burning India or the snows of Canada. (Applause.) I believe there is no parallel to such a body in any service or country in the world. (Applause). The more I have become acquainted with the mature and well disciplined British soldier the more I have respected and esteemed him, and I cannot but think that any radical change in such an organisation should be approached with the greatest caution. (Applause.) And my friends in the native army, I think I need not to assure you of my continued interest in your welfare. I have admired your commanding officers, the fathers of your regiments; the brisk intelligent sepoy, quick t learn, never afraid of being drilled, always fond of being made a soldier; your smart, intelligent, well drilled, and competent native officers; and your smart non-commissioned officers; I have admired your regimental schools, which I consider a very important portion of your institution. I have felt a great liking for your little body of recruit boys and their jaunty little airs of military importance. (Laughter and applause.) And last of all, the small dark dots round your school room, little children who are tracing their letters in the sand instead of making dirt pies. (Laughter and applause.) I have appreciated the loyalty and confidence of your native soldiers, who follow their officers beyond sea without a moment's hesitation to maintain the high reputation which has been transmitted to them, or to gain fresh laurels. (Applause.) I believe that the native army of to-day is capable of doing as much, nay more, than ever has been done by their predecessors. (Applause.) I have appreciated the kind hospitality which I have met, when I have visited districts, from the civil and political officers—their hospitable welcome, their intelligent kindness in showing all their improvements, in showing the progress of native instruction, and their willingness to join in every measure for the benefit of the soldiers who were under my command. (Applause.) I have fully appreciated the social kindness which I have experienced. I came a stranger, but I have felt as if I had never been out of the presidency. (Loud cheers.) When I approach the word farewell many thoughts, thoughts of a long career of forty years in India crowd upon me. I revert to the hopeful feelings when I first set foot on the soil of India, anxious to begin the battle of life and careless for the dim future. (Applause.) How different from the India of to-day! And yet our predecessors of that day who made that India for us, did the work of giants; in their conquest, in their diving into the *sacred* history of the people, in their readings of antiquity—who has approached them? They were not shackled by regulations—(hear, hear and applause)—and trammelled; centralisation had not culminated in a single point; they stood forth in great individuality and they traced the grand outline which has since been filled up. It is no disparagement to those who have filled in the lines which those pioneers traced for us to place the pioneers before them. Those who have mapped out America, and have built cities and created governments—these have been very great men, but they have not taken from the glory of Columbus. (Applause.) How many have toiled since that day to make the India for us which we now possess. How many have retired from their labours; but alas, how many have lain down to rest in India! I have loved the India of the past; the memory of it carries many endearing recollections of friendships; but can we regret the India of the past?—the six months' journey from Europe, the months and months of weary journey to the scene of our labours, from which those who were stricken down by sickness might not often hope to retrace their journey to the sea, the "six months" communication with Europe, which often left us to receive the intelligence of the civilised would as a past history. We have now our telegraph which brings us in a few hours the news of the welfare of those dearest to us. We have our railway which carries us in a few days to the remotest part of India; we have our weekly communication which enables us to take a part in all that passes in Europe. We must take the crosses with these benefits. I, like others, have felt a pang at each rent of the old fabric to build up the new one, but I am satisfied that all is well, that everything is for the best, and that we are tracing out the path which is allotted to us. (Applause.) Life is for the present and the future and not for the past; and I would address a word in this direction to such of my friends of the native army who linger with tender recollections upon the past formation of that army. The new organization of the army was ordered when I was otherwise occupied, and I had nothing to do with the original adoption of that organization, but such part as I had to do I did with the endeavour to raise the position of the officers of the native army to the highest status possible. (Applause.) I would beg those of my friends who linger over the past not to look for a reversion to the old system, but to do their very utmost to make the best of the new one. I would remind them that although they think and feel that they have not so many officers as they used to have; that their regiments are not so large as they used to be; that they have now seven officers with 600 men, while formerly the regiments were 1,000 to 1,200 men, and perhaps they had sixteen or eighteen officers. The difference is not therefore so great, and under the present organisation every officer has a responsible post and office. I have not seen, and my friend, General Stock, who was with me during my tour, told me he did not see that the native army had deteriorated in efficiency and discipline. I do not say that there are not inconveniences and gaps which may be filled up. They will disappear in the course of time. But I would earnestly entreat my friends of the native army—and they know I am sure that I am a sincere friend to them—(loud cheers)—I would entreat them to do their best to carry out the new system in the direction in which it is intended, to take every opportunity to educate and instruct their soldiers and their officers, and to place upon their officers that responsibility which was intended for them. I have trespassed too long upon your attention—(Cries of "no no," and applause)—I can only say that I shall ever bear with me the kindest and most grateful recollection of Bombay and Poona, and of the society here, and especially of my fair friends whom I am glad to see gracing this occasion with their presence. (Loud applause.) I shall remember with pleasure my tours in the country where I have seen such a cheerful and contented population as I have never but once seen in any other part of India—where I have seen a progress of rural education which has delighted and astonished me. I shall think often of your glorious harbour of Bombay, and picture to myself its future greatness. I shall ever remember your kindness with gratitude, and I bid you a sincere farewell. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering.) I beg permission to return my sincere thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his hospitality and personal kindness exercised towards me on all occasions, and also to the members of Government and the Secretaries for their personal courtesy which I have always experienced. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Colonel Marriott then said—It falls to me to-night, to do honour, as best I can, to the ever welcome toast of "The Ladies." (Applause.) Sometimes, on like occasions, it has been my lot to toast some class in terms which, however sincere, begot, probably, little real enthusiasm in my hearers. (Applause.) But when this subject was given for my speech to-night, I undertook it gladly; for I said to myself that its own perpetual freshness and variety would at least so far infect my words as to bar their being wholly trite or witless. What a field it is to range, the thought of fair women. Their smiles, stirring all tender thoughts; their sweet and gentle services, winning a reciprocal and unbounded devotion from us; their beauty with its bewildering power; and the wondrous influence of their love. This is a field which one would think should easily yield some bright flowers to deck an offering in praise of gentle womanhood. But I shall seek better ones in your own hearts. (Applause.) I would bid each of you think of that one so cherished that, comparedly, you seem to care for none other; be she wife, or friend who haply keeps you in purgatorial suspense, whether to be only friend, or whether seeking to knit a closer knot; think of them, and thoughts and feelings will spring within your breasts, more tender and more bright than any which my trimmest phrases, or most passionate expressions could call forth; bring those, I pray you, to complete my tribute to Beauty's honour and to Love's praise. (Applause.) As a lady puts the most important part of her letter in the postscript, so not the least important words will be found in my post-speech. (Laughter.) It is a fit custom to join with the toast of a class, the name of some individual and honoured member of it. And what name can be more worthily joined with the thought of all fair and good women, than the name of Lady Napier. (Applause.) I speak to those who, for the most part, enjoyed her personal acquaintance; they know how great and kindly an interest she took, so far as health and opportunity allowed her, in every person and everything around her here; they have fresh in memory her gracious personal courtesies; and if I appeal to the sympathies of at least every husband and every wife here present, to think of what to her will be the meeting, a few weeks hence, with her Husband and her Hero, I shall need no more to reach your hearts in calling on you to join in wishing health and happiness to Lady Napier. (Loud applause.)

The choir then sang "Here's a Health to all good Lasses."

Lord Napier,—Mr. President, your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,—I beg to return thanks on behalf of Lady Napier. I can only say that she always herself said that her residence in Poona was one of the happiest periods of her life. I am sure that she will always remember with the greatest gratitude and with the greatest kindness the friends whom she knew at Poona, and I am sure she will feel highly flattered when she reads the eloquent address with which Colonel Marriott introduced the toast. (Loud applause.)

Lord Napier then said,—Mr. President, your Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen,—There is one toast which I beg to propose. I cannot say but that I feel sincere regret in parting from the army of this Presidency—(applause)—but that regret is very much diminished in the knowledge that I resign command to a distinguished soldier, and I feel sure that the interests of all the army will be well cared for under His Excellency's charge. (Applause.) I beg to propose the health of Lieutenant-General Sir Augustus Spencer.

The toast having been duly honoured, Sir Augustus Spencer, who was received with applause, said—I beg to return you my sincere thanks for the very kind and handsome manner in which you have drunk my health.

The company then separated.

THE EASTERN FRONTIER.

The rains have of course a great deal to do with the quietness just now of the eastern frontier. There is no news from the hills, and both in Cachar and Chittagong the Lushais appear to be satisfied with the demonstration made against them in the spring. The question however, is not whether these tribes are quiet at a season when any movement is impossible, but whether they will quiet as soon as the paths are again open. The Government makes no sign. Indeed if we are to judge by its attitude there will be no further notice taken of the Lushi business until the tribe may again attack the settlements. But that this is likely to occur after a not very long interval is proved by the declaration of the chiefs that they will avenge themselves on the Munnipories. The Munnipories are our allies and incurred the feud with the Lushais in our service; any attack therefrom on them would have to be punished just as certainly as if it had been made on Nowarbund, or Khumber Ghat. If, however, the Government should intend another expedition, it has allowed precious time to be wasted in the most unaccountable fashion. Preparations begun now and carried out in earnest would barely enable the military authorities on the frontier to be in a position for a forward move by the end of the November, the latest safe date for the starting of an expedition. The Bengal Government, we believe, is of opinion that a new expedition is necessary, but the Government of India is reluctant to undertake the business. We trust Lord Mayo will take up the important question of the policy to be pursued towards the tribes along our eastern and north eastern frontier, without being driven to do so by the attacks of the hill men on our plantations in Cachar, or outposts in Chittagong.—*Englishman.*

AN EVENTFUL PASSAGE.

(*Englishman.*)

The Knight Commander, an iron ship 1,435 tons register, arrived in the port of Calcutta some days since after an extraordinary and eventful passage, as the following will show.

She passed Dover on the 14th April last, and up to the 4th June, when she was in 9.30 long. W., 32.10 S. lat., Tristan d'Achuna bearing S.S.E., and distant about 200 miles, she made a fair passage.

The weather during the night of the 3rd had been wet, with flashes of vivid lightning. Sail had been reduced to the topsails; mizentop sails close reefed, and the foresail inner jib and foretopmast staysail set. The wind had veered from eastward to the north-west gradually. At 10 A.M. they had just laid the main and cross jackyards square and commenced to square the foreyard, when the chief officer saw something in the S. W. quarter like a whirlwind. It was raining heavily and the sea was quite calm. He ordered the topsail halyards to be let go, and the whirlwind passed between the fore and mizenmasts, striking the maintopsail edgeways, filling one-half and backing the other, and screwing the mast right up, it lifted it clean overboard—clear of deckrail and everything. The captain instantly ordered the stays to be cut, so as to clear the ship of the wreck. The disaster was followed by a strong breeze with a very high cross sea. The captain therefore ran the ship seven days to the northward until encountering better weather, and having partially refitted, he bore away for Calcutta. Twenty days after this occurrence she rounded the Cape, and from thence made a passage of 48 days into this port. Not a bad performance for a full-rigged ship; but something quite wonderful for a ship without mainmast and only under jury topsails and courses.

At the moment of the whirlwind observation of two barometers showed 29·86. The whirlwind itself is described by the boatswain as looking like a dark mud column revolving at the top. As it struck the mast it howled.

It appears that much anxiety prevailed on board as to the safety of the ship, which is described as rolling throughout the rest of the voyage in a manner truly appalling.

Plenty to Do.—Down on the shore of Virginia there is an editor who is also his own compositor and pressman, who makes occasional voyages along the coast to Norfolk as captain of the schooner Polly, who preaches on Sunday, teaches school on week days, and still finds time to take care of a wife and 16 children.

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NEEMUCH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

25TH AUGUST.

SINCE the date of my last we have had about an inch and a half of rain. This makes the total rainfall hitherto fifteen, seventeen, or eighteen inches, according as one or other of the various rain guages is taken as the correct one. The average fall being thirty-two inches, it will be seen that we require a good deal more. There are no signs of any falling just at present, but we have a few days of this month and the whole of next to look foward to. Very heavy rain has fallen sometimes in past years during September, so we may get it. The news from Nusseerabad, according to the *Delhi Gazette*, is that there has been only a fall of six inches, but I have heard from another source that there have been ten. I cannot say which is correct. Nusseerabad will be absolutely uninhabitable next year if there is no more rain. It is said that at Bikaneer none at all has fallen. I hear that the Mairwarrees, who have gone up the road in the hopes of rain, have found all their cattle dead, and are now returning. Affairs look certainly rather gloomy in Rajpootana.

I am sorry to say we have had some cases of cholera since I wrote. Two or three natives—I don't know the exact number—died in the bazaar, but I have heard of no cases among the native troops. A woman of the Artillery died a few days ago of it, and a couple of days afterwards a child. Upon this, and another case which was supposed at first to be cholera, the families were moved out of the patcherries into tents. The supposed case of cholera turned out to be only fever I am glad to say. The moving out had a very good effect on the families, who had begun to get frightened. They moved on Sunday, and since then there has not been another case—to-day being Wednesday. On Saturday night a man of the Royals was attacked and died next day, and next day four men, all from the Fort Guard, went into hospital. Two of these cases proved fatal, and one is recovering—the fourth is doubtful. The Royals—or at least one company of them—were moved into tents sharp. I am glad to say they are in good spirits, and as there have been no more cases, it is to be hoped we have seen the last of it.

From Nusseerabad I hear there have been only two cases of cholera among the natives, but I am sorry to hear that Captain Newton, 11th N. I., has succumbed to the disease. I believe he had been in a boat on some tank near the camp, was upset, and had to walk home in his wet clothes, and from this got cold and diarrhœa, and afterwards cholera, dying the second day. I cannot vouch for these particulars being correct, but give them as I heard them.

Assistant Surgeon Leggatt is coming up here from Mhow. I think there is no other item of news, except that we are expecting a general court martial to be held here soon—the result of the court of inquiry I mentioned in my last. I abstain from giving names until it actually takes place. If ordered, several officers will have to come from Nusseerabad and Mhow to form it.

LORD NAPIER'S FAREWELL TO THE BOMBAY ARMY.

THE following General Order has been issued by Lord Napier of Magdala:—

"In relinquishing the command of the Bombay Army, the duties of which have been to me a source of pride and gratification, unalloyed by a moment's anxiety, I desire heartily to acknowledge the good conduct of all ranks, and to express my thanks to the Generals of Divisions, of Brigades, and Officers Commanding Regiments and Batteries for the judgment and ability with which they have exercised their commands.

"My early acquaintance with the troops of the Bombay presidency led me to form a high estimate of them. The expectations then formed have been fully realised. I need but point to the events of the past year as an example of the excellent discipline, loyalty, and endurance of every branch of the Army.

"Colonels Kirby, Gell, Schneider, Fuller, and Dunsterville, and Inspectors-General Gordon and Wright have conducted the duties of their high offices zealously and ably, and I am greatly indebted to them and the other officers of their departments, and to their subordinates.

"The excellent services of their predecessors, Brigadier-General Stock, Colonel Phayre, Major-General Skinner, Colonel Forster, Inspector-General Arnott, and Deputy Inspector-General Currie deserve my warm acknowledgments.

"I am deeply indebted to Colonel Dillon, Military Secretary, for his devotion to his duties.

"It is with feelings of sincere regret that I find the time arrived for the close of my relations with the Bombay army, I shall never fail in my earnest wishes for its welfare.

"NAPIER of MAGDALA, Lieut.-General,
"Poona, 28th August. Commander-in-Chief."

STRANGE DISCOVERIES AT COORG.

MR. R. A. COLE, Superintendent of Coorg, addressed the following remarkable letter, dated Mercara, the 9th April 1869, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Mysore and Coorg, Bangalore:—

"I have the honour to submit the following report on certain discoveries lately made by me at the Nalknad Palace.

"Behind the palace reside about 15 families of the Kapoliars, a race originally from Malabar, who were the most trusted guards of the last Rajah of Coorg, next to the Yeddavanad Coorgs. I have taken occasion to converse with them during my periodical visits to Nalknad, and to endeavour to find out whether any pits, in which treasure, &c., may have been buried, still exist; and during my late tour, the oldest of the Kapoliars, named Kari, the last of those who had been in the confidence of the Rajah, pointed out to me two pits, in one of which the bodies of seven murdered men had been buried, and in the other the bodies of seven women and fourteen children.

"In the first pit, called "Nuggurgoondi," which is situated in the jungle to the north-west of the palace, and about half a mile from it, the bodies were of five princes, said to have been the sons of Lingarajendar Wudyar, who had been seized and carried off to the Nalknad Palace after the flight of the late Chenna Bussappah with Devamaji, and who had never been heard of again. The other two bodies were said to have been of Doomaga, a Christian peon, who was supposed to have been in collusion with or befriended Chenna Bussappah, and of a Malayalem, named Avoo, who was said to have incurred the Raja's wrath.

The man Kari grimly told me that he had cut off the heads of five himself at the brink of the pit, one by one as they were brought up, and toppled the bodies over into the pit.

Five days after this tragedy had occurred, seven women and fourteen children of both sexes, who were relatives of the Raja, and who had been brought and confined in the old jail in the ravine behind the palace, were strangled by the guard of the Yeddavanad Coorgs and their bodies were buried in the second pit, which is situated in the ravine called "Kunda Bane Kolly' to the south-west of the palace towards the mountain called Tadianda Mol. One of these seven women is said to have been Rajammah, daughter of Devamaji, who was the daughter of Dodda Veerajendar, and who was married to Malle Gowdah, the present Potail of Belloor, in Yeddavanad; the others are said to have been illegitimate daughters of the former Rajas, who had been given in marriage to different families, and who were all seized with their families on Chenna Bussappah's flight into Mysore to seek British protection.

To test the truth of the man's statement, I caused the latter pit to be excavated, and found twenty-four bones of the forearms and legs. I also found fragments of human skulls and the following articles:—

1 piece of gold fringe of a woman's cloth.	1 copper ring.
1 woman's silver chain, &c.	2 pieces of copper wire.
1 child's gold ear-ring.	2 gold beads.
7 lingum stones.	2 broken gold lockets.
1 screw, shaped like a bullock.	9 pieces of gold.
1 bangle, and 12 pieces of the same.	2 silver lockets.
3 teeth.	2 pieces of silver bangle.
6 stone beads.	1 woman's siver leg-ring.
2 pieces of copper plate.	1 child's silver bead.
	2 small pieces of silver.

The articles are forwarded by banghy. I was also shown five other pits, in which I found 4,074 shot and shell of British manufacture, as per memorandum annexed.

The man assured me that these tragedies were enacted as the British forces reached the Coorg frontier in 1834, and that the Raja was at the time at the Nalknad Palace, and that these murders were carried out by his orders.

I would avail myself of this opportunity to report another fact relative to the death of the Dewan Busavanah, who was the chief agent, and, it was said, the instigator, in all the deeds of cruelty which so darkened the reign of the last Raja, and eventually led to the loss of his throne. On the surrender of the Raja, there was a hot pursuit after this Dewan, and his body was found hanging to a tree at Keggode, about three miles from Mercara. A medical officer was deputed to inspect the body, and it was reported that he had committed suicide. This has been always believed; but I have now been told by the Coorgs that the Rajah had dreaded the revelations which this Dewan could have made, and sent out a party of men to meet him as he was coming in to surrender himself, and to murder him. He was met and forced to hang himself, so that the body might be found as if he had committed suicide. I was told this by the Coorg officials as an undoubted fact. I may add that this last atrocity was committed after the Rajah had surrendered and was in our custody in the fort of Mercara.

It is said that the bulk of the silver was also buried at Nalknad, and to encourage those who showed me the pits, I ordered a reward of Rs. 20 to be given them. This amount has been entered in my contingent bill, which will be duly submitted for the Chief Commissioner's sanction.

MEMORANDUM.

Found 1,600 cannon balls of 2nd sort on the right side of the road leading to Thadienda Malé called Kodymamy Bané Jungle, south of the Nalknad Palace.
" 450 ditto of 1st sort to the south of ditto in the foundation where Capalies formerly resided.
" 1,050 ditto of 3rd ditto of ditto.
" 105 ditto of 4th ditto of ditto.
" 869 ditto of 5th ditto of ditto.

Total 4,074.

A TERRITORIAL RE-DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH INDIA.

WE recently alluded to a contemplated redistribution of the territory of British India—we use the term British India simply as the correlative of British feudatory India—as spoken of as likely to become matter for consideration when those parliamentary measures, which are intended to confer certain increased powers on the Viceroy, shall next session have become law. It is said that there is to be erected a Trans-Ganges Governorship or Lieutenant Governorship which, with probably Lucknow for capital, shall include Oudh, Rohilcund, so much of the North West Provinces west of Rohilcund as lies north and east of the Ganges, at least as much of the territory of the Bengal presidency as will make the eastern boundary of Tirhoot the extreme western limit of the Trans-Gangetic dominions of Mr. Grey. The gubernatorial sanatarium—for each new division of the empire is to have its own particular summer retreat,—of this new Trans-Ganges province is to be Nynee Tal. In lieu of the territory which will thus have been taken from the "North Western Provinces," that Lieutenant-Governorship will have annexed to it a number of the most adjacent districts of the Central Provinces; while to it will continue to appertain territory of sufficient stretch west of the Trans-Ganges province, to entitle it to Mussoorie as a sanatarium and summer retreat. Nor is it intended that the Central Provinces shall be permanently curtailed in their territorial proportions. On the contrary there is a probability that as regards territory they will be made about the most susceptible of facile development of any great division of India. Cuttack and the tributary mehals and a large extent of other similar undeveloped territory from, it may be, the Madras as well as the Bengal presidency, are likely to give to the Central Provinces not only a seaboard and one or two ports, but kingly dimensions. Those provinces, however, afford so many splendid sites for sanitaria that it has not surprised us that no particular one has as yet been provisionally fixed on as a summer residence for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Commissioner and staff. Bengal will thus have lost Tirhoot (if not much more or the west) and in all probability have, with Cuttack, parted also with nearly the whole of her south west frontier districts. Yet will her denudation not even then have terminated; for it is intended to erect Assam, Cachar, Sylhet and all similar contiguous districts into a Chief Commissionership directly under the Government of India. Darjeeling, however, is to continue to belong to Bengal, and to be its gubernatorial sanatarium.

Each of the above new divisions of territory, it will be observed, will have, when the great railway system is completed, lines running throughout their entire length, Bengal and the North West Provinces will be traversed from end to end by the East Indian Railway; the Trans-Ganges province by the Benares, Oude and Rohilcund Railway; and the Central Provinces by the G. I. P. Railway, and the great navigable Godavery. Progress has evidently become the order of the day in Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

Major Mackenzie, Executive Commissariat Officer Umballa, will be transferred to Calcutta in November, and will be replaced here by Major Graham, Executive Commissariat Officer Fort William.—*Mofussilite*,

BOMBAY.

THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, sailed on Sunday last for the Malabar Coast, with the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Mr. Thomson. For Rutnagherry—Mr. Moody.

A SECOND CLASS SUBORDINATE JUDGE.—It is stated that Mr. Kaikhushro Hormusjee Alpaiwalla has resigned the office of second class subordinate judge of Ahmedabad.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—We learn that in future only those who are conversant with the English language will be appointed as delegates in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court.

MR. MOROBA CANOBA.—The *Rast-Goftar* hears that Mr. Moroba Canoba intends to apply in the Police and the Small Causes Courts to be admitted as a vakeel of those courts.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Yesterday it was reported that cable communication was perfect to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted beyond Ispahan. The latest dates from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, were 28th August; *via* Russia, 16th August.

THE SHIP SULTANA, Captain J. Seals, from London, 14th May, arrived at Kurrachee on the 23rd instant with a general cargo. She encountered rough weather on the passage, and sustained damages which have not as yet been ascertained. She spoke the ship Purana, bound to Kurrachee, in latitude 20 deg. north.—*Sindian.*

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.—We understand that a subscription list for the benefit of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage is in course of circulation among the officers of this garrison; and that Brigadier-General Forbes, C.B., has most generously headed the list with a very handsome subscription. —*Sindian.*

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—The *Jami-Jamshed* learns from a correspondent that the late fouzdar of Gundevi, who made himself notorious last year by his oppressive acts towards the poor fishermen of Billimora, and who was subsequently reduced and transferred, was a few days ago reinstated in his former place; and that many of the inhabitants of Gundevi and Billimora have resolved upon retiring into the British territories.

FANCY BAZAAR.—The annual fancy bazaar at Bandora, the third of its kind, in aid of the St. Vincent's Poor Home, will open from to-morrow, and remain so until the 20th. A large variety of articles will be exhibited for sale, many of them the handiwork of the children, inmates of the Home. The hearty coöperation from all classes of the public met with by the committee in former years, encourages them to have the bazaar on a more extensive scale, and it is to be hoped their exertions to assist the poor will meet with the hearty support of the public.

GOKAL ASHTAMI HOLIDAY.—Almost all the Government offices were closed yesterday on account of the Gokal Ashtami holiday. This holiday is observed in commemoration of the birth of Krishna, which is said to have taken place at midnight in the city of Mathura, and it is considered one of the greatest among Hindoos. There are two sects among the followers of Krishna, and they solemnise the feast on different days. Those belonging to the one keep the eighth day of the dark moon, and those belonging to the other the day following,—being the one on which Krishna was removed to the house of Nanda, the cowherd in Gokal, or Vraja, for fear of his maternal uncle, who sought his destruction; and some even keep both days. Whichever day is kept, they fast the whole day, that is, abstain from their usual food, but they may eat fruits and certain kinds of grain, rice and other grain being prohibited on this day. On the day of Gokal Ashtami, Gavalies (or keepers of cattle) hold a great jubilee among themselves, as Krishna is said to have been bred up among their class.

PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, Captain C. A. White, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. John L. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. J. D Sainter, Mrs. Sampson and infant.
For Marseilles—Mr. H. Annerstedt, General Adams, Mr. H. S. Bostock.
For Suez—Lord Napier, Colonel Dillon, Mr. Lawrence.
For Aden—Sub-Conductor and Mrs. Bennett and two children, Mrs. Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy.

THE FIRE IN THE COMMODORE PARRY.

THE fire continued to burn in the cargo of the Commodore Parry all Sunday night and could be seen smoking from the bunder yesterday. Messrs. Finlay, Clark, & Co. are the agents for the ship, which we believe is insured. She formerly belonged to the Black Ball Line of Mail Packets—one of the words in the name was omitted in our yesterday's report. We should have also stated that Captain Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, was in attendance at the Dockyard on receiving intelligence of the fire early on Sunday morning.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company was held yesterday for the purpose of receiving the final report and accounts of the liquidators (Captain Dixson and Mr. J. L. Scott). After some remarks as to the details of the report—Mr. Shepherd, late manager of the company, taking exception to some of them, and remarking that he was in a position to show that what he had done had been with the knowledge of the directors—the adoption of the report was proposed and unanimously carried.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at noon—Mr. Hurrell in the chair—when the report of the directors was approved, the appointment of directors confirmed and auditors appointed. A resolution was also passed instructing the directors to reconstruct the company in accordance with the suggestion in their report. Our report is deferred.

RAINFALL AT MATHARPACCADY (MAZAGON.)

	Inches	Cents.
August 22nd Sunday	0	14
" 23rd Monday	0	69
" 24th Tuesday	0	9
" 25th Wednesday	0	0
" 26th Thursday	0	8
" 27th Friday	0	0
" 28th Saturday	0	77
Total	1	77
Previously Registered	64	42
Grand Total	66	19

THE DEPARTURE OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

EXTRACT from District Orders by Brigadier-General T. Stock, Commanding the District; Bombay, 30th August 1869.

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of the 27th instant, the troops of this garrison will parade in "full dress" on the occasion of the departure of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., to-morrow, the 31st instant.

The detachments 2nd Grenadiers, 21st and 22nd Regiments N. I., will be drawn up in line at open order at a quarter to 4 P.M., on the road leading to the Boree Bunder station, facing to the west, the right resting on nearest point to the station gate.

Each regiment will salute in succession on Lord Napier's arrival on the right flanks of corps.

H. M.'s 23rd Regiment Royal W. Fusiliers will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4 o'clock P. M., and will be drawn up in line in open order, the right resting just clear of the entrance to the iron shed. On Lord Napier's approaching the left flank, the regiment will salute.

All officers off duty are requested to attend in undress.

A salute of 15 guns will be fired on the arrival of Lord Napier of Magdala, and a similar salute on His Excellency's embarkation.

By order,
T. WARDEN, Major,
Brigade Major.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS,

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH AUGUST).

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

THE weather report of the Belgaum collectorate infroms us that during the fortnight under report there was a general and moderate fall of rain throughout the collectorate. The rice and jowaree crops were healthy. The sowing of cotton had commenced in Chikodie, Gokak, and Uthnee. The district was generally free from disease, with the exception of Beedee, where fever still slightly prevailed.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.

We see from the weather report of the Sattara collectorate, that during the fortnight under report, the fall of rain was abundant and seasonable; and the crops were in a thriving condition. Cholera existed to a slight extent in almost all the talookas.

KULLADGHEE COLLECTORATE.

From the weather report of the Kulladghee collectorate we learn that rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas. Cholera prevailed to some extent in all the villages of the collectorate.

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 30th, 10-30 A.M.—Weather fine, wind strong westerly, thermometer 38, barometer 29·85.

MANGALORE, 30th, 10-30 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west south-west, thermometer 21·50, rainfall 20 cents.

CANNANORE, 30th, 10-5 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·940, rainfall 11 cents.

CARWAR, 30th, 10·35 A.M.—Weather fair, westerly wind, thermometer 79, barometer 29·92, rainfall 72 cents.

VINGORLA, 30th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west strong, thermometer 82, rainfall 16 cents.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 30th, 11-30 A.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and the Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 28th August, via Russia, 16th August.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 24th and 25th August.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 25th August.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 29th to 8 P.M. of the 30th August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 35	0 10
" Calcutta	3 39	0 51

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For G. Wyatt, from Calcutta.
For Abdool Ruzzuckie, from Calicut.

A LIVE FOWL OBSTRUCTING A PASSAGE!

IN the High Court on Saturday Mr. Justice Westropp disposed of an application for an injunction that had been brought in connection with the use of a passage by the lessee of the Oriental Exchange and Tiffin Rooms. The house in Apollo street had been let by the plaintiff, Framjee Cowasjee Marker, to Mr. Rowell, of Lindley and Warren, and a portion of the lower flat sublet by him to Cowasjee Nowrojee and Sons, the proprietors of the tiffin room; and the plaintiff had brought a suit to restrain the defendants from obstructing the passage, and to recover Rs. 2,475 of damages.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the application for an injunction, and Mr. Pigot (instructed by Mr. Abraham) for the defendants.

Lengthy affidavits had been made in the case, and these were read by the learned counsel. There seemed to have been a dispute as to whether the defendants had really obstructed the passage, and one of them (Sorabjee Nowrojee) said in an affidavit that the case was a vexatious one, and stated that in the early part of February last "the plaintiff came to the premises as usual and found a living fowl in the passage at the back of the second compartment, and commenced talking in a threatening manner about it and told me never to contradict him on any subject, as he would always have his own way, and said that in consequence of a word with his brother he had spent Rs. 12,000 in the High Court and would do the same to any one else who contradicted." (Laughter.)

After hearing counsel,

His Lordship said he thought the plaintiff had taken the defendants rather summarily, for they had sent a summons without any notice as was usually given. Really it was a very small matter, and on the defendants undertaking to remove the table and any box that was in the passage, he would grant an order for the staying of the suit without costs.

Mr. Marriott remarked that he could say a good deal as to the character of the case.

His Lordship—I dare say you could. I have great belief in your powers of saying a deal; but as to saying anything important in this case I doubt them. (A laugh.) My impression from the affidavits is that the plaintiff is not altogether of the smoothest temperament. However the defendants have no right to keep a table and box in the passage. His Lordship added that the plaintiff had apostrophized a living fowl which he found in the passage; and he would not recommend him to come to the court and ask the stay to be removed simply on finding another live fowl on the premises.

Mr. Marriott—There is a great deal more to be said than that.

His Lordship said he could not help thinking that if plaintiff had been a little less hasty in his proceedings the matter might have been settled without litigation. It was clear the defendants had no right to have the table or box in the passage, and the order would be given to stay the suit on defendants undertaking to remove the table and not to create any obstructions in the passage. The water-pipe might remain, but the roof would have to be removed, though—His Lordship thought—it was rather cantankerous on the part of the plaintiff to insist on its removal.

SIMLA WATER-SUPPLY.

REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. J. McLEOD INNES, R. E., V. C.

THE question which I understand that I am desired to endeavour to solve is, how to remedy the existing defects of the water-supply of Simla without involving any serious expenditure of public money.

2. The existing defects appear to be three-fold,—

1st—An actual deficiency in the supply in seasons of drought;

2nd—Absence of arrangements for utilizing and distributing the existing supply;

3rd—Defective conservancy under which the existing supply, naturally pure and wholesome, is allowed to become extremely impure and unwholesome.

3. I propose to deal with these points separately, and to consider them in relation to the wants,—

1st—Of the European community;

2nd—Of the native community in respect of their requirements;

1st—For food,

2nd—For all other purposes.

4. The sources of supply are only of two kinds,—

1st—Springs,

2nd—Local rainfall.

There is no stream sufficiently near to admit of a supply from such a source.

The local rainfall cannot of course be increased, but it can be utilized—a matter for consideration in a subsequent portion of this note.

The springs, however, seem to me to be susceptible of very great improvement, so as to lead to a very greatly enhanced supply of the best water. As yet they cannot be said to be at all properly tapped. In the case of the Combermere Bridge Spring alone, a mere dribble of water issues when the whole ground evinces the presence of water in large quantities. I would suggest as the very first step to be taken that at the sites of existing springs, and at all likely spots either borings should be made, or small galleries (like military mines) should be driven in, and where already begun should be prolonged until the real channel of the spring be arrived at. When once that is reached, the supply should be run out by iron pipes. I look on this measure as pre-eminently the most necessary for securing a real permanent supply of *good* drinking water. There are numerous places where the constant moisture that exudes, indicates the presence of water whose channel has not yet been tapped, notably in the Combermere Bridge ravine, in the Khyber Pass, and elsewhere; and from the enquiries I have made from the oldest residents of Simla, I gather that until some of the ground slipped above Combermere Bridge, closing the then mouths of the springs, the discharge used ordinarily to be so copious and vigorous as (in the phraseology used) to suffice to turn a mill.

To increase then the actual supply of water, I believe that the only proper measure, but one which will prove beneficial, is to seek, by borings or galleries, for the real channels of the springs in the hills, and when they are found, to draw off the water by iron pipes, so laid as to be independent of any action of the superficial ground, such as landslips, &c. The cost of such galleries would be insignificant.

5. The next point to consider is the utilization and distribution of the supply:—

1st.—The spring water should be *wholly* utilized; none should be allowed to *escape* from the main reservoirs in the immediate neighbourhood of the spring. All superfluous water should be led away by wooden or earthernware piping, at a minimum gradient, right and left discharging into small cisterns at equable and convenient distances. It should be prohibited and be rendered practically impossible to take the water direct from the pipes or channels, and all the water from the reservoirs and cisterns should be got through stop-cocks, with small wells below to catch all superfluous drippings or discharges. The number and size of these cisterns should depend on what is found by actual trial and experience to be needful for the average discharge of the springs. The present arrangement by which the water is drawn from the reservoir as from a well should be done away with, and a series of stop-cocks be fittled in by which the water can be got at with facility, while those features in the present arrangement tending to render the water impure, would be removed. These cisterns should be used for the ordinary drinking supply, and arrangements might be made (by police at the reservoirs and turn-cocks at cisterns) to restrict the use of this supply to drinking purposes by charging for the quantities drawn at fixed rates.

6. Next, the rain-fall has to be utilized. To this end, there are three methods,—

1st—The storage of the rain water falling on roofs of houses;

2nd—The storage of the rainfall in artificial reservoirs, apart from the ordinary channels;

3rd—The storage of water in the natural channels.

7. There can be little question that the first of these methods is the best for the European community. The average number of residents in one compound is 4 Europeans and say 12 natives. The roof area of a house occupied by them would be at least 3,000 feet. The average rainfall is 70". If then giving a wide margin 48" of this were caught 12,000' would be the amount that might be stored, requiring a tank 60' long 20' wide and 10' deep. And this quantity being about 75,000 gallons would last 16 persons, each consuming 10 gallons a day, considerably more than a year. This calculation shows that if every other source of supply failed or were neglected, the European community could collect more drinking water than they would need by storing the roof water.

But the real question is the amount that would need to be thus stowed as a reserve against drought. Now, I presume that the present year may be accepted as being as dry a season as is ever likely to occur again.

The first serious fall of rain was on the 8th June, and on that day 48' fell. This quantity, if collected from the roof of such a house as is above described, would last the occupants for two months. Hence all that need be considered is the quantity that requires to be collected against absence of all rainfall from 15th April to 8th June, say 50 days. The daily quantity needed would be 120 gallons, or, say, 20 cubic feet; and the total quantity for 50 days would be 1,000 cubic feet, needing a reservoir measuring 20' by 10' by 5'. Practically the conclusion is that every house should be provided with a tank to catch the roof water capable of holding a supply calculated at 250 cubic feet per European occupant. And this is really far beyond the mark, as it assumes the failure of all other sources an entire drought of spring water. A *pucka* tank as above described would be built in the plains for about Rs. 150 with all the needful appliances, and I can hardly fancy its costing twice as much here. A tank to hold twice as much would cost about Rs. 100 more. It is said that *pucka* work, *i. e.* brick or stone with lime-mortar, does not stand frost here, but I believe it would not suffer so much, if, as would happen in these cases, it was always in contact with water. Householders might, at any rate, be moved to try the experiment, and, if needful, advances might be made to them of public money, recoverable from the rents of, say, three years. These tanks should be roofed in, with means for ingress from above, but without windows to admit of light reaching the water stored. The discharge should be through stop-cocks.

Iron tanks have been suggested, but their cost would be great. Their average cost in England is fully two annas per gallon, and one of the size above described would there cost nearly Rs. 800.

8. The next measure is the storage of the rainfall in artificial lakes away from the natural channels. I have examined the Jakko Hill itself, and have found only three places where such reservoirs could be constructed of any size to answer general purposes without leading to very considerable expense.

These three are,—

1st—On the spur between Longview and Barnes Court, where two tanks, each about 100 yards long might be excavated, one below the other;

2nd—On a ledge at the point where the road to the Roman Catholic School leads off from the main road on the east of Jakko;

3rd—On the spur immediately about the Chota Simla Bazaar.

The whole rainfall above the levels of these spots, and within reasonable reach of them, might be led into the tanks excavated there. The spots are all slightly sloping ground, of which the upper part should be excavated, the earth so obtained being used to form the earthen walls or dikes at the lower ends. I would have no *pucka* work, merely earthwork strengthened, if need be, by hurdle work. The water in them should be drawn by syphons working into small cisterns outside, whence the water might be circulated and distributed by wooden or earthenware piping, discharging into open cisterns at convenient spots.

9. Lastly, the storage of the rainfall in the natural channels.

There are three ravines where the gorges are sufficiently narrow and deep to suggest the feasibility of walling them up so as to create a succession of small lakes, aiding in the retention of the natural supply for washing and such other purposes.

These are,—

1st—In the bay of which Snowdon lies on the eastern spur, both above and below the road;

2nd—In the bay at the first milestone on the Mahasoo Road, both above and below the road;

3rd—On the Combermere ravine below the road.

10. Both these descriptions of reservoirs would need careful and minute examination of the ground. The spur or ridge reservoirs would need careful levelling and sounding of the soil. The ravine reservoirs could, on the other hand, be built by degrees in steps.

11. Lastly comes the question of defective conservancy. The remedies needed seem to me to lie in two directions,—

1st—The conservancy of the sources and channels of the water-supply;

2nd—Improvement in the mode of actually taking over water.

12. For the first end, I should suggest that the ground immediately surrounding the springs and the channels leading from them to the cisterns or reservoirs should be railed in, and no one be allowed to enter. The only water that could then be impure would be that run into the lower parts in the ravines, being the rain-water received from the ground outside the boundary.

13. For the second end, all the water intended for drinking purposes,—the supplies, namely, procured from roof-water for the reserve of the European community, and from the springs for both Europeans and natives, should, as already described, be stored in covered tanks or cisterns impervious to light, that obtained from the springs being conveyed in covered pipes impervious to external impurities and to light. The windows in the reservoirs should be closed up, and the sole means of getting the water should be through stop-cocks. No one should have any means of getting at the store of water direct, as they now have, thereby being unable to avoid their more or less affecting its purity, whatever care may be taken.

14. To summarize the action to be taken,—

1st—For increase to the supply of drinking water to Europeans and natives, tap all the known springs and other likely spots, and convey the water by iron pipes to the surface, and thence by wooden or earthenware covered channels to the main reservoirs for the bazaars, and to covered cisterns conveniently situated for the European population.

2nd—For the storage and reserve of drinking water for the European community, induce householders to provide *pucka* covered tanks to every house capable of holding from 150 to 250 cubic feet per European occupant, advancing, if need be, the funds needed for the purpose, recoverable by instalments from the rents.

3rd—For storage of water for ordinary purposes for all classes, and of drinking water for the bazaar, excavate open tanks on ridges and spurs of hills, large ones at the spots I have indicated, and smaller ones wherever found feasible from time to time, into which all the rainfall on the higher levels should be run. From these, the supply should be led into small wells outside, and thence by covered earthware or wooden channels into open cisterns over the whole station.

4th—For the storage of water in convenient spots for ordinary purposes, wall up the narrow and deep gorges in the ravines I have indicated, thereby creating a succession of deep pools, in which however the supply should always be in motion, and therefore never become stagnant.

5th—All reservoirs for drinking water to be covered and kept impervious to light and to all chance of direct contact with external impurities, the access being by stop-cocks, from which the water can be discharged into any sort of vessel that may be used.

15. I may notice that I have carefully avoided thinking of any arrangements that would involve more than a trifling outlay of public money. But whatever may be done, it will be economy to set about it carefully and after detailed surveys. These surveys have been already commenced, in fact are far on their way to completion. The engineer employed was Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, one of the Executive Engineers of the Punjab, and much of his surveys remains to be plotted. In fact, the unfinished state of that work, the obvious advantage of using for the completion of the surveys, the agency of the officer who has already more personal acquaintance with the ground than any one else has or can acquire for some time to come, and the necessity for completing the surveys to secure good data for the measures I have proposed, lead me to venture to suggest that Mr. Anderson should be required to complete his surveys, and to supply the data and prepare the detailed plans for the municipality for the carrying out of such of the above measures as may be approved of. J. J. McL. I.

24th July 1869.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY VERSUS POONA.

THIS interstational match—one of the events of the cricketing season—came off on Friday and Saturday last at Poona, and resulted in a victory for the Bombay team—"won as they liked." The victors ran up a score in one innings which their opponents failed to equal in two,—failed by 107 runs, notwithstanding the absence of Oliphant, one of the men on whom Bombay built her hope. The time-honoured method of tossing was resorted to, to determine who should go to the wickets first. Fortune gave Bombay the choice, and she elected to go in, Oliver and Mant stood up to Trueman and Coddington, and 17 were up before Mant's wicket fell. Stock replaced Mant, and by good and steady play, the score reached 96, in spite of several changes of bowling. Oliver was the next to leave; Hart, Stock, and Knapp soon followed, leaving Edwardes, in excellent trim, with Dodds to assist him in the way of running. Dodds was unfortunate, the second twister gave him leave to go. Hunter and Cameron made a stand, and there was some leather-hunting done by the Poona men, now one and then another joining in the chase, for the hitting was all round; and when the last wicket fell the score stood at 211.

But Poona was by no means despondent, nor were the Bombay players in any confident mood. Poona had had abundant practice, and could handle the willow well under any circumstances. On Friday, Edwardes and Stock, however, sent down four of their wickets for 7 runs! And the same sort of thing was resumed next day, and the last man of Poona returned to hear the result announced as 44. Under the circumstances, there was nothing for it but that Poona should try again. She did try, but made little of it. Knapp gave Edwardes a rest, but still the wickets kept falling. Captain Coddington amassed 31, showing good play. Barnard and Malet made a stand as in the former innings, but 60 was all they could put together, and the result stood as stated above. Bombay thus carried off her first victory. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY.

M. Oliver, Esq.	l b w, b Trueman	41
Lieut. C. Mant, R. E.	b Trueman	1
Lieut. H. S. Stock	c Barnard, b Malet	38
F. Hart, Esq.	b Malet	0
W. F. Knapp, Esq.	b Trueman	4
Capt. S. Edwardes	b Coddington	42
J. Dodds, Esq.	b Trueman	0
F. M. Hunter, Esq.	st. Trueman, b Bell	30
C. A. W. Cameron, Esq.	b Barnard	11
D. Graham, Esq.	l b w, b Trueman	7
A. E. Peile, Esq.	Not out	0
	Byes	10
	Leg Byes	5
	Wides	21
	No Balls	1
		211

POONA.

1st Innings.

G. W. Vidal, Esq.	b Stock	0
Capt. Hatton	c Hart, b Edwardes	1
C. W. Bell, Esq.	c and b Edwardes	1
J. Gibson, Esq.	c Stock, b ditto	1
Major Bruce	b Edward's	0
Major Blunt	b Stock	3
Capt. Trueman	l b w, b ditto	1
Capt. Coddington	b ditto	5
J. W. Barnard, Esq.	b Edwardes	10
C. Malet, Esq.	l b w, b Stock	10
Capt. Crawley	Not out	0
	Byes	4
	Leg Byes	0
	Wides	5
	No Balls	0
		44

2nd Innings.

G. W. Vidal, Esq.	Not out	1
Capt. Hatton	Absent	0
C. W. Bell, Esq.	l b w, b Knapp	3
J. Gibson, Esq.	b Stock	1
Major Bruce	b ditto	0
Major Blunt	b ditto	2
Capt. Trueman	b ditto	0
Capt. Coddington	c Cameron, b Knapp	31
J. W. Barnard, Esq.	b Stock	10
C. Malet, Esq.	c Hunter, b Knapp	11
Capt. Crawley	b Knapp	1
	Byes	0
	Leg Byes	0
	Wides	0
	No Balls	0
		60

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 30th, 10-31 A.M.—French mail steamer from Calcutta in sight.

COTTON FRAUDS.

(*Native Opinion.*)

DR. FORBES and his assitants urge that the Cotton Frauds Act is rendered, inoperative by the department being required to prove that false packing or false pressing was owing to a "fraudulent" or "dishonest" intention on the part of the owner. But these officers seem to forget that if the only safeguard in the Act were removed, the whole of the up-country cotton trade would be at the mercy of a few cotton inspectors, whom nothing would prevent to lay hold of good and bad men indiscriminately. If the words objected to are removed, we predict the honest will generally suffer for the faults of the guilty. Those who advocate the introduction of rigorous legal measures for the suppression of frauds in the trade seem evidently to forget the broad fact in the cotton trade that it is through so many hands that cotton passes before it is purchased by the actual exporter that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to trace the frauds to the right party. The local Chamber of Commerce ought as a body, to be fully aware of this. We hope it will speak out its mind boldly on the subject.

SUPERFLUOUS OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—*A better way out of the difficulty* than that proposed in your issue of Monday, and a simpler one, probably, would be for the Government to issue an order that they are prepared to receive from all lieutenant-colonels and colonels doing general duty, and from all unemployed major-generals, tenders of compound for their future expectations of the colonel's allowances. This capitalized sum to be added, in the case of lieutenant-colonels, to the pension of that rank; and in the case of those who have served more than twenty-eight years to a pension enhanced according to length of service, at the rate of £25 per annum for every year above that period, thus—

		£	s.	d.
For 28 years' service		365	5	0
" 29 " "		390	5	0
" 30 " "		415	5	0
" 31 " "		440	5	0
" 32 " "		465	5	0
" 33 " "		490	5	0
" 34 " "		515	5	0
" 35 " "		540	5	0
" 36 " "	as at present	600	0	0
" 37 " "		675	0	0
" 38 " "	as at present	750	0	0

I know many old officers who are so weary of the idle existence to which they are at present condemned, that they would gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of release, and would consequently so temper their offers of resignation as to ensure their acceptance.

All the arguments in favour of your last proposition are applicable to this, and the Government would obviate the many difficulties which stand in the way of any general bonus scheme—Yours, &c.,

A MAJOR-GENERAL UNEMPLOYED.

THE death was announced on Aug. 6 of the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, M. A., the second in point of standing of the senior Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. He took his B.A. degree in 1830 when he was fifth in the first-class in Classics, Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, being he senior classic of the year; the Rev. T.H. Steel classical master in Harrow School second; Mr. Burcham, the police magistrate third; and Dr. Merivale, Chaplain to the House of Commons, fourth. In the mathematical tripos Mr. Wilkinson took the twenty-eighth place among the senior optimes. He was for some time one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A MOST singular case was heard last week in the Calcutta Small Cause Court. An old lady sued for Rs. 500 as compensation for an idol which a man, whom she had adopted as her god-son, had taken from her. The defendant was making Rs. 1,000 a year profit from the idol. The old woman, who had before been four times non-suited, declared that she was out of her senses with grief. "I have no children. I want my bones back. I have been crying like this for five years. I am starving and by crying I have become so thin." She was again non-suited and referred to the High Court, while ten rupees were allowed as compensation to the defendant. On being removed from the court, she tossed her arms in the air and cried out—"Let the world go on. Let the world go on as it is going on. Have reliance in God."—*Friend of India.*

THE LATE MRS. CHAPPLE.

(*Catholic Examiner.*)

WE have received intelligence of the death at Kurrachee, on the 18th inst., of Mrs. Catherine Chapple, the wife of Surgeon Chapple, attached to the Royal Artillery, and, together with this sad intelligence, we have some details which we gladly make known. Mrs. Chapple had the happiness of dying a Catholic; for, though she had always been known in life as a staunch Protestant, yet at the approach of death she deliberately and entirely of her own accord requested to have the ministration of the Catholic priest. Her request was complied with, and, after she had professed her firm belief in all the articles of Catholic Faith, she was admitted into the Church, received in succession each of the Sacraments to which she had then a right as a part of her inheritance, and having died in the peace of God her remains received Catholic burial, in the presence of the General Commanding the Division, of the officers of the Artillery, and other friends.—R. I. P.

Here then is another instance of conversion; one out of hundreds of others, which are of daily occurrence. Even in India there are such conversions, and in this presidency, too, we not unfrequently hear of them . . . . . At the beginning of Mrs. Chapple's sickness, her husband, who is a Catholic, deemed it but right to send for the Protestant chaplain. The minister in charge of the Artillery accordingly came, but it was only by strong entreaties the sick lady was prevailed on to allow him to enter her room. The usual form of prayers to be pronounced over the sick were said and even the administration of the Sacrament took place; but still the peace came not that could satisfy the cravings of the heart over which new feelings had come. The sick lady was found in tears, and, on being questioned as to the cause, said she felt it her duty to become a Catholic, and expressed a desire to see Sister Walburga of the Convent. In her interview with this Religious, she introduced the subject of her becoming a Catholic; saying that she was acting through conviction and that she would be a good Catholic. After a few days she asked for Father Pagani, and on his coming to her, requested him to prepare her for death, as she had resolved on becoming a Catholic. Hitherto she had done nothing more in the way of preparing for death than other Protestants—hearing a sermon from the minister every Sunday; she was sorry for this, and now begged admission into the Catholic Church. Her special desire was to receive the Holy Communion, and what greater proof of *conversion* could be given, than this hunger after the bread of life, this thirst for the fountain of water, springing up unto everlasting life? After receiving the Body of our Lord she could exclaim: I shall not die, but live, and shall declare the works of the Lord. Such a conversion is truly the work of the Lord alone.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will certainly much oblige me by giving publicity to this to obtain the information I require:—

1st.—Whether a person, on attaining medical knowledge under a surgeon, can be admitted to the University examination in Bombay, or elsewhere, either for the degree of L. M., or for a certificate qualifying him to follow the medical profession?

2nd.—Whether any medical degree can be conferred on one who did not waste his time in practising surgery and midwifery?—I am, sir, yours, under earnest anxiety, A. FITZ P——.

30th August.

P.S.—Information from gentlemen of medicine will vitally assist me.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is no doubt a large debt of gratitude due by the policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company to the Calcutta Committee for having brought about the late disclosures and suspension, thereby preventing more good money being thrown after bad. But now that the position of the company and conduct of the directors have come to light, I think it time that the policy-holders gave their opinion as to which of the three courses they wish followed out—amalgamation, re-construction, or liquidation.

From the telegram in this morning's papers, I see the second course has been already proposed, but I cannot see how any such proposal can be carried out without the consent of the policy-holders. I am sure, with the experience of amalgamations generally as they have come to light of late, no policy-holder would consent to having his interest transferred to another company; indeed, I concur that any company which would entertain the idea of taking over the Albert's business would be about as rotten as itself.

As regards re-construction, I daresay, looking at the recent successful re-construction of the Bank of Bombay and the Agra Bank (a victim of amalgamation like the Albert) many will view the proposal in a favourable light; but knowing little of the principle of valuing assets of insurance companies, and nothing of the value of the Albert's present assets, and there being, I think, no precedent for the re-construction of an insolvent insurance company, I should like to see the question thoroughly discussed before I would alter my mind in favour of liquidation.

For the last three months I have clearly foreseen that the Albert must stop. How could they expect to get new business after the Calcutta meeting, and how could they carry on without new business? I had therefore made up my mind that stop or not stop, they would get no more of my money, and now I, like many more doubtless, want my money back. If the committee would only give policy-holders an opportunity of expressing their views on these points, they would be doing a really good service; and if once I do get back my money, I will take care what insurance office I connect myself with again, until we have some legislation that will protect poor policy-holders as much from such dociles as the Calcutta directors who allowed the money to slip from them, as from the London board who spent £250,000 of capital in purchasing the good will of concerns as worthless as their own—Yours, &c.,

D. F.

THE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is given out on good authority that the invitation from the Normal School Committee for applications from intending students has been responded to by only fourteen candidates, of whom three only belong to the Parsee community. This state of affairs is by no means in conformity with the applauding spirit in which the upper and middle classes of the native community listened some time ago to the fair biographer of Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, when, to a large audience in the Framjee Hall, she explained her plan of carrying out the noble object of her mission; nor does it savour of anything like the approbation expressed, from all quarters, of the project itself, of the part taken by Government therein, and the steps recently taken by them for its advancement. It is undeniable that this result of the endeavours of the Normal School authorities falls not a little short of their expectations. It forms matter for investigation, then, to find out where the fault chiefly lies. It must belong either to the school authorities themselves, or to the mass of the community. I am inclined to side with those who attribute it to the former. What effectual steps have the authorities taken to induce parents and guardians, who cannot yet be said to estimate the advantages of education fully, to bind themselves to send their daughters to their school for a period of six years? As if it was deemed of consequence to keep the proceedings of the committee a mysterious affair to the public, they advertise in some papers for applications from girls above twelve years old, without giving any idea of the plan for conducting the school, of the course of study to be followed there, or of the rules to be observed there. The only mystery we are honoured with the knowledge of is, that some scholarships are to be given to a certain number of students whose applications come before the rest. There come from the authorities no prospectuses, no earnest invitations. They send in their advertisements couched in language which plainly shows that each one of them thinks he has less to do with the subject than his fellow-brothers of the committee. It is more, sir, an advertisement from an attorney for a copying clerk, than one from a body of persons who are known as a part of the self-constituted pioneers of education in India, seeking support from the general body of the people for the advancement of the cause they advocate. Perhaps it might be urged in their defence that they serve upon the committee gratis, what they do they do of their own will, and they deserve no censure if they do less than the advancement of the project they have undertaken demands. Were this defence even for a time suppostable, which in my humble opinion it is not, yet, I submit, they are paid for their services with something which is more substantial than money. They are taken by the people for what they are stated to be—for educated men, they are listened to as educated men, they are honoured as educated men. This is more than compensation for their services, sir.

No Englishman, no civilized person, would think of sending his daughter to an institution of which he knows as little as the people of Bombay know about their new Normal School. The members of the committee should have known ere this, that in a people like this it must require more efforts than a common advertisement to procure students for their school, with such hard conditions as they offer. The trust reposed in them by Government is of no ordinary kind; and if they are really in earnest to discharge it to the satisfaction of both parties, their efforts in its behalf must be of no ordinary kind also. Therefore, the least each of them can do, is to interest himself in the new school as much as a private schoolmaster does himself in his.

It has been known in many quarters that of the fourteen applicants no less than three are native Christian converts, and more than that number belong to the lowest classes of the Hindoo community. This circumstance in connection with the school is the worst that could befal a project of that kind, especially in the beginning. Further comment is here unnecessary, sir, and I suggest it to you and your readers to consider if Parsee and Hindoo gentlemen can be expected to bind themselves to send the young ladies of their household to learn manners with convert Madrassee women, and with the wives and daughters of their own gardeners and *mussals* for six years!—Yours, &c.

MUNJAM.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

DURING the past year a total of 213,686 alien passengers arrived at the port of New York. Of these 101,989 were Germans, 47,571 Irish, 29,695 English, 14,520 Swedes, 7,390 Scotch, 3,302 Swiss, and 2,811 French. This statement shows a decrease in alien emigration of 29,041 persons as compared with statistics of 1867, but an increase of 22,421 over the average of previous years. A total of 532 vessels (including repeated voyages) were employed for their conveyance, of which 218 started from Liverpool, 50 from London, 54 from Glasgow, 2 from Londonderry, 2 from Cardiff, 6 from Havre, 118 from Bremen, 72 from Hamburg, 8 from Antwerp, and 2 from Genoa.

THE HOUSE TAX IN ENGLAND.

MR. ALDERMAN LAWRENCE has put the following resolution on the notice paper of the House of Commons for next session:—

That the House Tax is unfairly, unequally, and unjustly assessed, and ought to be repealed; inasmuch as the mansions of the rich and affluent, surrounded by parks and pleasure gardens, are assessed at insignificant nominal amounts, whilst the houses occupied by the working classes in separate rooms or floors, and situate in close and crowded neighbourhoods in our great cities, are assessed at the rack rentals; and because this tax falls upon professional men of moderate income, and upon clerks and small traders, with a pressure equal to an additional property tax of 2d. in the pound, whilst the burden diminishes in proportion as incomes increase in amount until it is only equivalent to an additional property tax of ½d. in the pound upon those possessed of very large means; and also because it imposes injurious restriction upon the constructions of buildings specially adapted for the lodging of the working classes.

THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.

MGR. ARISTOGUES, the acting Armenian patriarch, has resigned his post, in consequence of a difference with the mixed council of the community on the subject of Mgr. Nighogos, the patriarch of Sis, the canonical legality of whose position has been so often disputed. The members of the council, regarding this prelate as a usurper and schismatic, again recently urged the acting patriarch to depose and banish him. This the latter refused to do, fearing that extreme measures might drive Mgr. Nighogos and the clergy who adhere to him into Roman Catholicism or Protestanism, as they have, it is said, threatened in the event of coercion from Stamboul. Mgr. Aristogués offered to refer the matter to a general assembly of the "nation," but this not meeting the view of the council, he tendered his resignation, and now only holds office till his successor has been named. A meeting of the council was held on Aug. 2nd when it was decided to convoke a general assembly with a view to deciding whether a full patriarch or merely a caimacam shall be elected to fill the vacant office.

FLUNKEYISM.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary loyally complains of the rush to Wildbad after the Prince anp Princess of Wales. We may take as certain, that one reason why the Royal travellers went off at the shortest possible notice was to prevent, or at least to diminish, the rush of foolish people after them. They have gone away to recover from the fatigues of laying foundation stones, listening to addresses, and the like, and now thoughtless and idle people from England are on their track to run them into a corner, and stare at the unfortunate couple to their hearts content. This sort of uneasy admiration for the great is a British peculiarity, which it is high time to get rid of. Only the other day a dash was made at the cherry stones on the luncheon plate of the Princess, while another of the Royal Family was mobbed in the Zoological Gardens. It is really too bad that the Prince and Princess are not to be allowed to rest in peace at Wildbad. No wonder that the Queen is addicted to Balmoral. When she last ventured abroad, the snobs pursued her also in force, and were only shamed into some sort of decent conduct by special appeals, not only from the Press, but from those in immediate attendance on Her Majesty—*Daily News.*

THE SCHUMACKER FAMILY AGAIN.

THE Schumacker family will, no doubt, be remembered, with its law-suits and criminal trials. The father, a cabman, suing the daughter, a woman of the *demi-monde*, who had become the Marquise d'Orvault, for alimony, and the son condemned to the *bagne*, from which he subsequently escaped, for shooting at his sister to extort money from her. The parents have now just appeared again in public to prosecute a female swindler, calling herself the Countess Jordan Poninska, *née* Countess d'Osten-Sacken. This woman, shortly after the trial of the son, called on the Schumackers, and, pretending to have great influence with the Empress and personages of rank, offered to solicit a pardon for the young man. The cabman and his wife, from their past experience, might have been expected to be less credulous, but they readily became the dupes of this great lady, who, although, according to her representations, possessed of entire villages in Poland, condescended to borrow sums of money varying from 100f. to meet the costs on a draft for 80,000f. which she was expecting, down to 1f. 35c. to pay for mending a pair of shoes. The *soi-disant* countess, of course, could not call on great people to intercede for the son without wearing jewellery, and as she had none herself, she borrowed from the Schumackers a gold chain with a diamond worth 400f., a pearl ring, and a coral bracelet, but which, as might be expected, she never returned. She likewise took Madame Schumacker into her service as cook, and allowed the latter to advance money for marketing. But the famous draft for 80,000f. not arriving, the cabman and his wife lost patience, and denounced their protectress to the police, who discovered that she had been already condemned for swindling in Baden, Saxony, and England. Being now brought up for trial, the spurious countess was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.—*Galignani.*

FAREWELL BANQUET TO PRINCE ARTHUR.

A GRAND review and farewell banquet took place at Woolwich on Saturday evening, July 31, on the occasion of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur leaving the garrison. The review took place on Woolwich-common. At 8 o'clock Prince Arthur was entertained at a farewell banquet in the Royal Artillery mess-room. On the front table were placed several pieces of plate given as presents by Prince Arthur to the mess and officers. The Duke of Cambridge presided. Amongst the other distinguished guests were Prince Teck, General Sir David Wood, Viscount Sydney, Mr. Cardwell, Sir James Hope Grant, General Sir George Pollock, Sir Edward C. Warde, K.C.B., &c,

After the preliminary toasts,

The Duke of Cambridge proposed the toast of the evening, "The health, of our distinguished guest, Prince Arthur." The pleasure they felt at entertaining his gallant young friend, gunner Prince Arthur—(laughter)—was associated in some degree with a feeling of regret at the consciousness that they were about to part with him for a short time. It was felt that it would be to the advantage of the young Prince that he should gain experience in every branch of the service, so as to obtain a thorough insight into all the requirements of the army. Having passed with credit through the Royal Military Academy, served in the Engineers at Chatham, and with the Royal Artillery at Woolwich the Prince was now about to proceed to Canada to join the Rifle Brigade. He (the Duke) had every confidence that the effect of the instruction his Royal Highness was going through would be that he would become one of the brightest ornaments of the profession of arms. (Cheers.)

Prince Arthur, in reply, said—I beg to tender you my most sincere and hearty thanks for the very kind manner in which you have drunk my health. The commendation and good will of such distinguished officers as those now present I do not esteem lightly. I regard such a reception as one of the highest honours that could fall to the lot of any soldier. It has been the greatest pleasure of my life to be associated with the Royal Artillery at Woolwich; and I trust to continue worthy of the good feeling which you have evinced towards me this evening. It is now seven years since I commenced studying for the army. From the time I was a very young boy it was my earliest and earnest wish, my highest ambition, to become a Woolwich cadet; that hope has been fulfilled, and I have had the honour and pleasure of serving in both Ordnance corps—the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, and I am now bound to Canada to join another corps. My stay at this garrison will ever be associated in my mind with the most agreeable and pleasing reminiscences. Whenever, in future years, I may look back to the short time I spent in Woolwich, it will be always with pleasing remembrances of the kindness and attention I have experienced there. There are some present with whom I have been very intimately associated in my military career, and to them I tender my warmest thanks and acknowledgments. In taking my leave of this garrison, for the purpose of proceeding to one of the English colonies, I depart with a sincere hope that I may soon return again. (Cheers.)

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DEBATE ON INDIA
IN THE COMMONS
[FOLLOWING MR. GRANT DUFF'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT]

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S GAZETTE.]

Mr. J. B. Smith remarked upon the continued increase of expenditure in India, and complained that, although at the time money was wanted to make railways in India, it was promised that their construction would be followed by a reduction in the army, the cost of the force was still 16 millions, notwithstanding troops could now be transported from one end of the empire to the other in as many days as it formerly took months. A very hard-hearted Chancellor of the Exchequer was wanted in India, and he hoped Sir Richard Temple would bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs than his predecessors had. He approved the principle laid down by the right hon. member for Devonshire (Sir S. Northcote), that accounts relating to reproductive works should be kept distinct, and was glad to hear that future accounts would be framed on the principle of keeping ordinary and extraordinary expenditure separate. As it was now proposed to borrow upon these public works, he suggested that the loans should be called Public Works Loans, and that an effort should be made to raise the money on some portion of it in India. The people of India would see that the money was spent in works of great benefit to themselves, and he believed the investment would become popular among them. He had for years past advocated the construction of these works by borrowed money, and ventured to assert that India might be covered with every necessary public work without cost. The Erie Canal, one of the greatest works in the world, had been made without costing the State a shilling; it had been constructed for small vessels in the first place with borrowed money; the tolls had paid off the loan and enlarged the canal, and now it was proposed to make a ship canal of it; and all through the transaction the policy of the State had been to attract traffic by a reduction of toll. Manchester, in like manner, had been supplied with water and gas without costing the people a farthing in taxation; and the whole of the Liverpool docks had been constructed on the same principle. The advantages to the inhabitants in each case were, of course, immense; and India might be similarly benefited without cost to the taxpayers if public works were constructed with money borrowed on State credit and the security of tolls. In the course of an interesting discussion a short time ago by the Society of Engineers upon irrigation in India and Spain, a gentleman from the Madras Presidency described the extraordinary magnitude of the works in that part of India before our conquest; the artificial reservoirs in 14 of the principally irrigated districts of Madras covered an area of 60 to 80 square miles, and it was a matter of surprise that the Government had neglected these great works, and allowed large rivers to flow into the sea unused for agricultural purposes. Besides the profit to the State in the way of increased commercial prosperity, canals were accounted valuable for sanitary purposes. It was estimated that the Ganges Canal prevented the death of as many thousands as perished in Orissa, and in the same years, 1866-7, the canal repaid to the country more than its total cost, while it was the means of feeding little short of 2½ millions of people. It appeared that the water in the canals of the Madras district was clear, and though the current was slight no great deposit was formed; but the water in the Ganges was full of mud, and a rapid current was there needed to prevent the accumulation of sediment. Now, it was proposed to make the Ganges work on the same level as the Madras; but it was the opinion of the engineers to whom he had just referred that such a course of proceeding would be altogether an error. He therefore trusted that the Indian Government would not spend £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 on such an important undertaking without making further inquiry. In proof of the benefits derived from irrigation he instanced the large profits yielded by several works of that kind, and he thought that such results ought to encourage the Indian Government to persevere in making works of irrigation. The Indian Government wanted revenue, and it was very clear that the most effectual mode of obtaining it was by irrigating their lands and thereby increasing their rental. He was glad to learn that the Government of India were taking measures to promote the growth of forests in their territory, for the manure which ought to be used to enrich the land was to a great extent dried and used as fuel. In alluding to the growth of cotton, he observed that 25 years ago certain persons in the manufacturing districts of this country entertained great apprehensions in consequence of those districts being mainly dependent for the cotton they needed upon one source of supply. At that time 75 per cent. of the raw cotton used in this country came from America, and at the time of the occurrence of the civil war the proportion supplied by America had increased to 85 per cent. In 1848 the present President of the Board of Trade moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the growth of cotton, and the Committee after investigating the matter, were satisfied that a large quantity of excellent cotton could be obtained from India. In the following year his right hon. friend moved that a commission should be sent out to India further to inquire into the subject, but the East India Company refused to afford any assistance in prosecuting the inquiry. However, the manufacturers of Lancashire felt the importance of obtaining information on that head so greatly that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce sent out a commissioner of their own, who, though he unfortunately died, left behind him sufficient evidence to prove that the desired object of procuring supplies of cotton from India might be attained. It was represented to the Government from time to time that without Government assistance it was impossible for India to produce what was wanted—namely, a good quality of cotton; but the reply made to that representation was that it was contrary to the principles of political economy for the Government to interfere in such a matter, and that when there was a demand there would be a supply. That statement was true as regards most countries, but it did not apply to India. In America the cotton was produced by men of capital, but in India it was the production of a miserable set of ryots, and one might as well look for improvements in agriculture from Irish cottiers as expect improvements in the cultivation of cotton from the class of cultivators he had referred to. The Government said it was contrary to political economy to do anything in this matter. But there was as great a demand for tea as for cotton; yet what did they do? They employed people to plant tea-gardens, and show what could be done. They succeeded in growing tea of better quality than was grown in China. There was now a large growth of tea in India, and very probably it would be exceedingly extended. Then, there was the article of quinine. It fetched fabulous prices, but no one ever thought of growing it till on Lord Stanley's recommendation plants were introduced in large quantities, and now India not only supplied itself, but in all probability quinine would become an article of considerable export. If the Government could do all this, why not try experiments in the growth of cotton? But Government had always treated Lancashire people as merely seeking their own interests. Now, they did seek their own interests undoubtedly, but they could not do so without seeking also the interests of India. During the American war the total exports from India amounted to £67,000,000. and of that £34,000,000 consisted of cotton. The total exports now were £50,000,000 and he supposed they would have to pay some £30,000,000 this year for cotton. Was not India, then, interested in the growth of cotton, seeing that one-half her exports consisted of that article? They had been imploring the Government for years, and at length they had got a Cotton Commissioner. They were very fortunate in his appointment, for the gentleman appointed had his heart in the work. He went to the province of Khandeish and saw they were using a very inferior kind of seed. He imported seed from Berar, where the best cotton in India was grown. The very first year after sowing this seed the growers obtained so much more for it as paid the price of their rent twice over. He said, then, that the Cotton Commissioner had been a great benefit to India. But he must warn the India Government that they would have competition to encounter. America would still grow cotton, and of a better quality than India, unless India bestirred herself. America was about to import large numbers of Chinese labourers, and India could not keep the valuable cotton trade she possessed unless she bestirred herself. The great disadvantage of India was that, while America grew 500 lbs. per acre, India grew only 50 lb. per acre. India had also this disadvantage, that, for want of roads, the cotton had to be carried on the backs of bullocks from Berar to Bombay for shipment, a distance of 500 miles. India had now railways and the finest rivers in the world. The expense of the conveyance of cotton from Berar to Bombay on bullocks was 2d. per lb., by railway 1d. per lb., and by the Godavery, which flowed through the centre of the best cotton-fields half a farthing per lb. The Government of India must therefore, bestir themselves. The late Mr Cobden could never be persuaded to take part in Indian affairs; his answer always was we had no business there. Well, but we were there, and if we left India now anarchy and confusion must be the result. The English Government was the best that India ever possessed, and life and property were never so secure as under our sway. Let us endeavour, by just and beneficent rule, to make our government a blessing to the native race. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bazley said he had listened with great interest to the very able speech of the Under-Secretary for India on Tuesday last, but he must deplore that so much procrastination occurred in all that concerned India. He hoped that in future Sessions the Indian Budget would be brought forward earlier. No doubt the accounts quoted by the hon. gentleman were accurate, but they should be more distinct. He agreed in the suggestion that there ought to be an investment account for reproductive public works, and indulged the hope that a permanent source of revenue would arise from judicious Government investments in railways, canals, and irrigation. The cost of these works should be the foundation of the proposed investment account. He believed it would be found that the increase in our Indian expenditure since the period of the Mutiny was little less than £20,000,000 per annum, and this amounted to a heavy burden on the people of India. That country had 4,000 miles of railway, constructed at a cost of £80,000,000 sterling: Great Britain had 14,000 miles of railway, which cost £600,000,000; while America had already 40,000 miles of railway, which cost £700,000,000; and there was a prospect that before long the railway investments in the United States would amount in value to £1,000,000,000. It was clear that India was still lamentably behind Great Britain in railway enterprise. He was glad to see that railways in that country would be constructed in future at the sole cost of the Indian Government, because he believed there would be great national economy in making railways a portion of public works. We spent £100,000,000 during the Crimean War, and why should not our capitalists in the cause of peace and industry raise £100,000,000 for Indian railways? The Government might as well engage in these works as depute a railway company to execute them. He would go further, and advise the Government to buy up the lines already opened in India, and establish one uniform public railway system for that country. He believed that if that course had been pursued in England the railways would have been more cheaply constructed, there would not have been so many duplicate lines, and there would have been greater convenience, combined with a lower rate of charge. He did not see why the public works should not become a source of permanent and enduring revenue. The establishment of an Agricultural Board would probably give a stimulus to the productions of India, which could send us three or four times her present amount of exports. Her coffee was of an improved quality, owing to the application of manure, to which the soil of India had hitherto been a stranger. Her growth of cotton could be largely increased, but unhappily great distress existed at present among the cotton interests. He had every reason to believe that the losses on fixed investments in the cotton trade amounted to £30,000,000 sterling, and the losses on floating capital to an equal amount; so that by the disasters connected with the cotton trade that branch of industry had sustained a total loss equivalent to £60,000,000. A continuance of the present state of depression, coupled with the emigration of the operatives, would go far to remove the trade itself to some more prosperous country. He deplored the existence of the protective system in America, but, with all its evils, the manufacturers in America were able to keep their mills going, while we could only work ours for a very limited period. He gave the present Government full credit for endeavouring to bring about a healthier state of things as far as this could be accomplished by legislation. With that object in view he trusted they would persevere in their efforts to develope not only the cotton trade in India, but remunerative traffic in the various products of the soil. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. Denison regretted that the discussions upon Indian subjects were always deferred to so late a period of the Session that members were utterly wearied and worn out, and unable to give to the matter in hand that attention which its importance demanded. If it were true that this year upwards of 40 members had come down to hear the statement of the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary for India, he hoped that might be taken as an augury of good for the future; the subject only required to be popularized to become full of interest to members. Some improvements had been made, but, still, he thought the accounts of home expenditure as placed upon the table this year were not satisfactory or easily intelligible; it would be much better if they were classified, as was done with the Indian expenditure, under different heads. A separate Financial Statement and Budget for the public works would also, he thought, be highly desirable. The ordinary expenditure as laid down by Sir R. Temple, the permanent guaranteed interest on railway capital, and the extraordinary reproductive expenditure together made up £10,000,000, and it would surely be interesting to the House to know how these £10,000,000 were spent, and to what extent the works themselves were reproductive (hear, hear) with a view, if necessary, of keeping an eye upon the expenditure. As regarded the revenue from opium, he hoped the hon. baronet the member for Carlisle and those who thought with him would bring forward their objections in some shape admitting of the question being thoroughly talked out; he should then be prepared to meet them. On that point he fully agreed with Sir R. Temple, who declared that "if the Chinese will have opium, they may as well have it first-rate from us as second-rate at home, and they may as well have it taxed as untaxed." The Chinese would have opium; there was no doubt about that; and if that was the case he did not see why a profitable article was not to be supplied to the Chinese market. At the present moment, however, it was idle to discuss the question; we simply could not do without the revenue from opium. If that stopped from any cause all the expenditure upon public works must cease at the same moment. The postal service in India ought to be a source of revenue, but at present there was a deficit, and this could hardly be regarded as in process of diminution, for the Government had lately doubled the minimum weight of letters to be carried without increasing the tariff. The telegraph entailed a net expenditure of £200,000 and upwards, and he wished to ask the Government what portion of this outlay belonged to India proper, as this was not shown in the accounts. There was another item as to which explanation was desirable; £68,000 were put down for a smallarms manufactory in this country. He wished to know where the machinery was erected for making the smallarms ammunition for India, and also what was the total estimated cost of the gunboats for Bombay harbour. The honourable member for Stockport has expressed his belief that matters might be so arranged that the public loans for the public works of India might become a favourite investment with the natives, but it was a remarkable fact that, out of the 97 millions that had been subscribed for Indian railways only one million was held by the natives, and that out of the 100 millions of which the Indian public debt consisted, only 15 millions were held by them, scarcely any portion of that sum having been taken up since the Mutiny of 1856-7. There were two reasons explanatory of that fact. In the first place, the usual rate of interest in India was double that offered by the Government, and, in the second place, the confidence of the natives in Government securities had been shaken in consequence of the Government having confiscated that portion of their debt which was the property of the rebels. Upon the much-debted subject of Indian railway finance the hon. member for London the other day had taken great pains to point out the great injustice that had been done the guaranteed railway companies by the recent despatch of the Indian Government, in which they were charged with mismanagement and extravagance. It was, however, only fair to state that the despatch had not been drawn up for presentation to Parliament, or as an attack upon the railways, but had been merely intended to justify the Government in inaugurating the new system which was to be pursued with regard to them. In his opinion, however, that despatch did not show the existence of such a state of things as would justify the Indian Government in taking the whole control of the Indian railways into their own hands henceforth. He doubted, in the first place, the capability of the Government of India to undertake the management of these enormous works to anything like the extent which had been foreshadowed by the Secretary of State, and, beyond that, he had a great horror of the management of the existing lines and of the 10,000 miles of new railways which it was proposed to make being placed in the hands of one high central department. On the other hand, it might be most advantageous for the Government of India to take in hand certain railways for the purpose of showing the companies what economy and good management might produce. But that was a very different thing from taking possession of lines of which 4,500 miles were open and 2,000 were in progress, and which gave employment to 3,000 Europeans and to 25,000 natives. They had had some experience of Government management in the case of the Ganges Canal, and that was not calculated to inspire confidence in their management of the railways. The Home Government, under the advice of the Governor-General, had very wisely within the last few years authorized the Government of India to undertake the construction of about 800 miles of railway, and he should watch the progress of those lines with great interest. If the Government could bring down the cost of construction from £17,000 to £12,000 per mile, and could materially reduce the cost of the working expenses they would do much towards justifying the charges they had brought against the guaranteed companies. The Committee, however, should recollect that when these railways were first inaugurated the British people had but little confidence in public works in India as a remunerative investment for capital, and, therefore, by removing that distrust the guaranteed companies had amply served their purpose, however extravagant they might have been in their capital accounts, and however much they might have neglected economy in their working expenses. That there was a remarkable difference between the amount of the working expenses of the various lines was true, but that was largely accounted for by the fact that while some companies had coal in their own districts others had to import Welsh coal at the cost of 60s. or 70s. per ton. The Government would do well to persevere in the course they had indicated during the last month, which was to authorize the construction of a certain number of miles of railway under the superintendence of their own officers, and to encourage the old and new companies only on the understanding that the terms of their agreement should be altered so as to permit the Government, when there was extravagance in the capital account, to take the lines under their own control, while all surplus over the 5 per cent. which was guaranteed was to be equally divided between the company and the Government. If that course were adopted he could not see what objection there could be to leaving the lines in the hands of the companies. He did not propose to enter deeply into the subject of the irrigation works, but he might observe that the Government of India proposed to expend not less than two millions and a half upon them over and above the amount appropriated to the ordinary public works, a sum which, in fact, they could not spare in any one single year. Certainly he would not encourage an unlimited expenditure on those works although they were reproductive. It had been found by experience that in India such works took a longer time to be reproductive than they did in this country. He believed that in India it took from ten to 15 years for such works to recoup the capital expended on them. He thought those who urged an enormous expenditure were not really good friends to India, and he thought also that the Government of that country must always keep a firm control over its finances. He was sure that the noble lord who now filled the post of Governor-General and the Indian Government at home would make it their study to consider Indian subjects from an Indian point of view. The Under-Secretary in his long and able review had taken occasion to say that, on the whole, he thought there was much reason for hope as to the progress of India. He concurred with the hon. gentleman, and believed that in 20 years to come the India of that time would no more be recognized as the India of to-day than the India of to-day could be recognized as the India of 20 years past. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Platt said Lancashire was very much interested in the progress of India. With regard to cotton, it used to be a popular belief that Indian cotton would not be used in Lancashire. No doubt before the American war very little of that cotton was used; but since then the exports of cotton from India had risen enormously. He did not mean to say that some of those exports did not find their way to the Continent, but three-fourths of the Indian cotton was used in Lancashire. Oldham used, he believed, one-sixth of all the cotton imported into this country and three-fifths of what it used was East Indian cotton. He did not think he could give a better proof of the interest taken by Lancashire in the progress of India. The Government proposed to make railways on a large scale. The manufacturers of Lancashire asked them to give the preference in the first instance to railways in the cotton districts. They had been pertinaciously pressing on the Government the question of roads to the cotton districts for many years past. Some ten years ago he was chairman of a cotton company in India, which came to grief in consequence of the want of roads. Lord Halifax, who was at that time Secretary of State for India, gave a promise that a road to the cotton districts should be immediately commenced. Now, after a lapse of nine years, there was a prospect of the road being commenced, and he trusted that it would be made. India could produce more cotton without diminishing the quantity of land devoted to the production of the food of the people, because the produce of cotton was only from 50lb. to 70lb. per acre, while in America, by the application of manure, from 500lb. to 700lb. per acre had been produced. A Minister of Agriculture for India ought to be appointed immediately, with subordinates in every part of the country, and the best results might be expected from the diffusion of information through such an agency. There was no country in which information upon agricultural matters was so much needed as in India. At the time of the Russian war, when the supply of jute fell short, India was thought of; and from that time jute became a permanent export of India. India need not fear competition with America, where it seemed that the introduction of Chinese labourers would lead to social war. Lancashire could consume any amount of cotton from India. Indian cotton, when well selected, was quite equal to the middling cotton of America, and America, by her high tariff, practically shut herself out from the neutral markets of the world. He hoped it would not be considered that Lancashire was unfortunate in pressing the Government as it did.

Sir D. Wedderburn complained of much of our expenditure on barracks as being worse than useless, and, expressing a doubt whether, even by skilful organizations, we could reduce our army of 64,000 European soldiers in India—soldiers who were very costly to us, and of whose value the highest opinions had been expressed by Runjeet Singh and Shere Ali—he remarked that while the officer could go to the hills or get leave of absence to recruit their health, there was no such resource for the men, who gradually died off or were sent home invalided; and he proceeded to urge that European soldiers might occupy healthy hill stations to a much larger extent than they had hitherto done. It would be presumptuous in him to say whether, instead of stationing our troops in unhealthy barracks, it would be possible to found military colonies, where in time of peace our soldiers might be employed in industrial and agricultural pursuits. He ventured merely to direct attention to this point, which involved not merely the welfare of many thousands of our fellow countrymen, but even the safety of our Indian empire. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kinnaird said the people of India might suppose from this discussion that in the House of Commons India was looked upon either as a Manchester colony or a military settlement. He protested against the discussion of Indian interests at the fag-end of the Session, when in one day the House was called on not only to discuss the Budget, but to pass the whole of the measures affecting that country. (Hear, hear.) Was India to be governed for her own welfare or for the sake of Manchester? No doubt cotton was a good thing, and hon. gentlemen of one idea thought that India was made for the purpose of receiving Manchester goods. But he did not see it. He felt some sympathy for the natives of India, and before the Under-Secretary was in office his hon. friend felt some sympathy for them too. There were two or three points to which he would call attention. One was the salt-tax, which the Government of India should consider very seriously with a view to its modification. Salt was a necessary of life; the absence of it led to disease; and in the interests of humanity such a tax should not be continued in its present form. Then there was the revenue derived from opium. It certainly was a most unhappy thing that the Government should so long have indirectly been encouraging a contraband trade with China. No doubt there was a lawful use of opium, but there was also a demoralizing use of it, and he could not withhold blame from the Indian Government in past years for having abetted the latter to enrich the coffers of the Indian Treasury. He did hope that the Government would alter its course of procedure on this head, and without throwing the trade open, separate itself from the trade itself. He appealed to his right hon. friend (Mr. Bright) on this point. One of these days the opium trade would again lead us into war, and he hoped his right hon. friend would say there should be an end to revenue derived from this demoralizing source. The third point he wished to allude to was the system of public works, and he must express his regret that so very little encouragement was given to private enterprise, thereby limiting the introduction of English capital. He could not but think that the wiser course would have been to encourage its introduction as widely as possible, as, surely, there was scope enough in India both for the Government and for the English capitalist.

Mr. Bright would put it to the Committee whether, after the discussion, of that evening, as well as on a previous occasion, it would not be desirable that his hon. friend the Secretary for India should be allowed to proceed with the Bills relating to that country which were set down on the notice paper. Unless there were great objections to those measures, it would, it seemed to him, be a great pity at the end of the Session, when the changes which were proposed with respect to administration in India could not be much affected by anything which might be said in that House, that the Bills should not be allowed to pass. The speech of his hon. friend who had just sat down was one of a very lively character (a laugh), and he could assure him that so far as many of the points on which he had touched were concerned he sympathized with him now as well as in past times, when he took a much more active part in the discussion of Indian affairs. It was not possible, however, on the present occasion to alter the duty on salt or to do anything with regard to the opium question, while it would be a great convenience to the Government and the House that the Bills relating to India should be proceeded with at once. If that were not done, the probability was that they would have to be abandoned for the Session, and the majority of the House would, he thought, be sorry that such should be the case. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dickinson said he intended to enter into the general question raised by the financial statements of the Under-Secretary for India, but at that late hour would refrain from doing so.

Mr. Grant Duff begged to add his entreaty to that of his right hon. friend the President of the Board of Trade, that the Bills in question should be permitted to be advanced a stage that evening. With the view of facilitating that course he trusted he would be pardoned if he did not reply to the speeches which had been made during the evening as well as on a previous occasion in the usual way.

The resolutions upon which the Indian financial statement was based were then agreed to.

THE PRINCESS LASCARIS-PALEOLOGUS!

The movement for woman's rights has spread to Italy. Not long since a young and beautiful woman appeared before the Roman Senate, and announced herself to be the last descendant of the Emperors of the East, living unknown with her father in a valley in Piedmont; and, producing documents, she demanded an investigation of her pretensions. The Senate complied with her request, and finally recognized her as the Princess Lascaris-Paleologus, ordering her name to be thus inscribed in the "Book of Gold" at the Capitol. The Princess subsequently went to Florence, where she has now taken a bolder step, and founded a masonic lodge for women.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A SAILOR'S REVENGE.

A ludicrous thing occurred at Hull when the Prince and Princess of Wales went there to open the new dock. The story has not got into the newspapers, and it is too good to be lost. There is a tall column at Hull, erected in memory of the benevolent William Wilberforce. It was a "happy thought" to cover this pillar from top to bottom with wreaths. But inasmuch as this was a difficult thing to do, the mayor offered a reward of £5 to whomsoever would perform it. The townsfolk made no sign, but at length two sailors, belonging to the royal navy, undertook the task and did it well. When they asked for their guerdon, the corporation, in the spirit of the burghers in the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," refused all but a mere trifle, declaring that the sailors, as the Queen's servants, had done nothing but their duty. Whereupon the poor fellows withdrew. But they came back at night, and quietly took down every leaf they had put up, and the column was undecorated when the Prince went by. Moreover, they left at the top a ladder, which no one can take down.—*Home News.*

FROM LONDON TO EDINBURGH ON A BICYCLE.

Mr. Klamroth left London on a velocipede on Friday, July 30, at 6 A.M., and arrived in Edinburgh on Wednesday, August 4, at 10 P.M., having completed the journey in sixty-five hours running, being an average rate of about seven and a half miles an hour. Mr. Klamroth made it a point to start between four and five o'clock, or as shortly after the latter hour as convenient in the morning. In the early part of each day he made a five or six hours journey, and often went over the ground at as great a speed as twelve miles an hour. He made stoppages for breakfast, which consisted of a pint of sherry and half a dozen eggs beaten up together, and a pound of steak. He also stopped for dinner, and occasionally dined as often as three times a day. About noon each day he took a lengthened rest, and slept for about two hours. He then resumed his journey generally about four o'clock in the afternoon, and ran for four or five hours afterwards. The whole time on which he was on the bicycle in the course of a day was from ten to twelve hours. He made his chief support in the shape of sustenance as substantial as possible, and for refreshment on the road partook of some sherry, which he carried along with him in a small flask. At the close of the first day's journey, Mr. Klamroth had a slight cramp in the first three fingers, increasing on the second day, but disappearing altogether on the third. He was then free of annoyances of any description in the joints until Monday afternoon, when he felt severe pain in the knee joints, which gradually increased in intensity until Wednesday night—when he arrived in Edinburgh. In these circumstances, he was careful in the latter stages of the journey not to drop off from the bicycle unless he saw the chance of his again obtaining assistance to get seated on it. He seems, however, to have now quite recovered. In the course of his journey he met with a number of pretty severe inclines, and in climbing these he dismounted from his "steed" and walked up the hill. In the case of declivities he descended them on his "charger" at full speed, spurning the use of the brake.

A VALUABLE HORSE.

Rumour has it that Blue Gown, winner of the Derby in 1868, is to be sold for £6,000 according to some accounts and £5,000 according to others. Say £5,000, and calculate what he will have been worth, exclusive of bets, keep, and travelling expenses, to his owner. At two years of age he won (having been disqualified for the Champagne Stakes, for which he came in first at Doncaster) the Sunning Hill Stakes of £315 at Ascot Spring Meeting, the Fern Hill Stakes of £240 at Ascot Summer Meeting, and the Clearwell Stakes of £910 at Newmarket Second October Meeting. At three years of age he won the Spring Stakes of £155 at Newmarket Spring Meeting, a sweepstakes of £150 at the same meeting, the Derby Stakes at Epsom of £6,850, the Gold Cup at Ascot of £840, the Fitzwilliam Stakes at Doncaster of £125, walked over for the Royal Stakes of £650 at Newmarket Second October Meeting, won (carrying 9 st.) the second place for the Cambridgeshire, walked over for the All-aged Stakes of £200 at Newmarket Houghton Meeting, and won the Free Handicap of £1,100 at the same meeting. At four years of age he has hitherto won the Trial Stakes of £135 at Epsom Spring Meeting, walked over for the Craven Stakes of £115 at Newmarket Craven Meeting, won the Tenth Newmarket Biennial Stakes of £602 at the same meeting, won the Queen's Plate of £105 at Winchester, and won the Craven Stakes of £70 at Goodwood. He does not, perhaps, come up to the greatest winners of the Derby, but he has won by his own legs £12,562, and the second place (carrying 9st.) for the Cambridgeshire. Add to his pecuniary winnings £5,000, and the result is £17,562—a decent sum at only 3 per cent.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A CURIOUS CALCULATION.

The French delight in arithmetical calculation; and there is a curious one just now on foot, which is of such interest that nearly every paper in France has reproduced it. The distance in chronology between Saint Louis and Louis XVI. is 539 years. By adding this figure to the dates which mark some of the leading events in the life of Saint Louis we are said to obtain the date of analogous events in the life of Louis XVI. Saint Louis was born in 1215; add 539 to this and we have the year in which Louis XVI. was born, 1754. The birth of Isabella, sister of Saint Louis, took place in 1225; add 539, and we have 1764, the year in which Elizabeth, the sister of Louis XVI., was born; and be it remembered, by the way, that Isabella and Elizabeth are but different forms of the same name. The death of Louis VIII., father of Saint Louis, occurred in 1226; add 539 as before, and we have 1765, the date of the death of Louis (Dauphin) father of Lous XVI. The preliminary negotiations for the marriage of Saint Louis were undertaken in 1231; add 539, and we have 1770, the date of the marriage of Louis XVI. So the calculation proceeds in regard to a number of other events which have a real or fancied analogy. It is difficult to know where to stop, and we are content to note the mere remarkable examples.—*Daily News.*

THE CASE OF THE IMPRISONED NUN.

The judicial Commission appointed to investigate the case of the imprisoned nun at Cracow commenced their researches on the 28th ult. by going over the convent in company with an escort of police. In passing through the refectory they discovered, according to the *Kraj* of Cracow, a secret chamber containing a whole collection of mediæval instruments of torture. Amongst these are two huge crosses weighing 80 lb. each, which guilty nuns had to wear on their backs as a punishment, two heavy stones of marble to be placed on the chest, and a number of "crowns of thorns" with long and sharp iron nails. There were also several girdles, also fitted with nails pointing inwards, which it is said were worn next the skin by penitents, and a sort of knout for flogging the refractory. The Commissioners next proceeded to the chapel, and found in the choir four coffins containing the bodies of former abbesses. The corpses are well preserved, and can be seen through the upper surfaces of the coffins, which are of glass. The inquiry lasted all day, but nothing else worth noticing was discovered.

THE "MOST HARD-WORKED ASSEMBLY THAT EXISTS."

Surely, when Mr. Grant Duff speaks of the House of Commons as the most hard-worked assembly that exists, or ever existed, he must be judging the labours of others by his own, or indulging a disposition to irony. There are some hard-worked official members who are well paid as officials, and some others who work for the pleasure of working, as Mr. Grant Duff has done—when he was not an official. We may say for the information of foreigners that the House sits for six months of the year, during which six months it has its Easter and Whitsun holidays, never sits on Saturday, religiously respects the Derby day, and is constitutionally counted out on State gala nights. Though the House sits late four nights in the week, all but perhaps official members can enjoy *ad libitum* the dinners and other evening recreations of the London season, which, to make things pleasanter, is a contemporary of the session. The House, if it has not already risen, is very thinly attended when the German bath season sets in, and it seldom sits after the beginning of grouse-shooting. At the end of a session there are always great arrears of business and hard work in massacre of innocents.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A DREADFUL RESULT OF THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

At length the evil consequences of the Mexican expedition begin to be fully developed. Most people imagine that they have long since known the worst of that business. They know what an expensive vagary it has been to France, and how much dishonour it brought on French statesmanship. Not less than any other political event—not less even than the aggrandisement of Prussia—it has tended to bring the personal government of the Emperor into disrepute, and to embitter the cry for reform. But this is not all. The French people have not known the full extent of their disaster until now. Bit by bit the truth creeps out. The Mexican expedition has ended in the introduction of a new bug into France. These hideous nocturnal insects have bitten themselves into note. The Mexican monsters are even more dreadful than the national bug of France—they are larger, with a long tail, and more venomous. Their tails are said to be nearly an inch long: but this is a statement which should probably be referred to the affrighted imaginations of the French populace. There is an indictment to bring against the Imperial Government—it has by this Mexican adventure wasted the public money, discredited the national prestige, and infested the country with a new bug.—*Daily News.*

THE SUPERSESSION OF COLONELS IN THE ROYAL ARMY.

(*Globe.*)

The supersession of the Colonels of Her Majesty's British troops by those of Her Majesty's Indian service has lately attracted considerable attention, and given rise to no little grumbling. Nor was this wonderful, as in some cases colonels of the British service have lately been superseded by officers of the Indian service who had served regimentally with them in much junior positions. Had these young officers been promoted to the rank of major-general by selection, for service or for brilliant attainments, none would have grudged them their rapid promotion, though all would have admired their good fortune. As their rapid advance was, however, mainly due to the arrangements made at the time of the amalgamation of the British with the Indian services, it was considered unjust that if for purposes of policy it was advisable to accord speedy promotion to officers of the Indian service, the same boon should not be extended to officers of the British army. A deputation of superseded colonels and major-generals waited upon Mr. Cardwell some weeks ago, and showed their case so clearly to the Minister of War that it has been decided to assemble a committee to inquire into the means by which the discrepancy can be obviated and matters placed upon a fair footing. The British Army in this committee is to be represented by General Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., and the Indian Army by Lieutenant-General Hancock, Bombay Army, late Adjutant-General at Bombay. These two gallant officers, who, it will be seen are of such rank as to have no personal bias in the subject, are to be aided in their investigations by a legal gentleman of ability.

A "PAINLESS KNIFE."

In the Section on Surgery at the British Medical Association's meetings at Leeds, a very curious and interesting practical application of a physiological fact has been exhibited by Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S. It has long been known to surgeons that an injury very rapidly inflicted is not attended by suffering, and on this principle Dr. Richardson has constructed what he calls a "painless knife." It consists of a keen circular blade, so connected with watch-work in the handle that it can be made to revolve with very great rapidity. It is found that when a speed of 25 complete revolutions in a second has been obtained the edge of the knife may be applied to the animal body, and that it will divide the soft parts without pain or even consciousness. The lower animals are often used to display what can be done on man; and Dr. Richardson was able to cut the ears of a rabbit into strips while the creature was contentedly munching green stuff in entire ignorance of the way in which it was being injured. Unfortunately the knife, the only one of its kind at present existing, was accidentally broken by some one to whom it was handed for inspection; and thus the experiments with it were brought to a premature conclusion. This accident, of course, will in no way interfere with further inquiry into the subject, and there are so many cases in which a patient shrinks from the pain of a single necessary incision, and yet hardly likes to take chloroform for a proceeding so momentary, that we may reasonably expect many valuable applications of Dr. Richardson's most ingenious contrivance. He has already been a benefactor to mankind in many ways, and most conspicuously in what he has accomplished for the alleviation of pain.

AN HISTORICAL CHARACTER.

The Sergeant Cantillon, whose death was briefly announced a few days since, deserves a few words of notice if only on account of the greatness which was thrust upon him. He was born at Wavre, in Belgium, in 1788, and entered the French army in 1807 as private in the grenadier company of the 112th Regiment of the Line. After the battle of Wagram he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. He was wounded several times both in Germany and Russia. After the return from Elba he rejoined his old regiment, and was present at Ligny and Waterloo. Of his company only 35 answered the roll call made under the walls of Paris. On the capitulation of the city he left the service, and is supposed to have been associated with some 30 or 40 sous-officiers of the Old Guard, who, after the executions of Ney and Labédoyère, determined to be revenged upon the Duke of Wellington, whom they considered as the instigator of these harsh reprisals. Towards the end of December of 1815 a pistol was fired at the Duke of Wellington in one of the streets of Paris, and all the sous-officiers of the Old Guard resident in the city were arrested. Suspicion more especially attached itself to Cantillon, who was arraigned, but acquitted for want of evidence. Napoleon, however, seeming to look upon his old sergeant somewhat in the light of a hero, bequeathed to him in his will the sum of 10,000 francs. The legacy was paid to Cantillon in 1823 by M. Laffitte, at the same time as the legacies to Baron Larry and others. Buonaparte's recollection of his Guardsman seems to have been an afterthought, for the request forms part of the fourth codicil to his will, and is dated April 24, 1821. The terms of the will are as follows:—"5 *idem* (10,000) dix mille francs au sous-officier Cantillon, qui a essuyé un procès comme prévenu d'avoir voulu assassiner Lord Wellington, ce dont il a été déclaré innocent. Cantillon avait autant de droit d'assassiner cet oligarque que celui-ci de m'envoyer pour périr sur le rocher de Ste.-Hélène. Wellington, qui a proposé cet attentat, cherchait à le justifier sur l'interet de la Grande-Bretagne. Cantillon, si vráiment il eût assassiné le lord, se serait couvert, et aurait été justifié par les mêmes motifs, l'intérêt de la France, de se défaire d'un général qui d'ailleurs avait violé la capitulation de Paris, et par la s'était rendu responsable du sang des martyrs Ney, Labédoyère, &c., et du crime d'avoir dépouillé les Musées, contre le texte des traités.'—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

DISESTABLISHMENT IN WALES.

The following is a notice given by Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P., for next session in regard to the Established Church in Wales:—

To call attention to the existing state of religious inequality in Wales, and to the anomalous position of the Establashed Church in that Principality, and to move the following Resolutions:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the time has now arrived when the measure of religious equality that has been granted to Ireland can no longer, consistently with justice and sound principles of legislataion, be withheld from the principality of Wales." "That it is expedient that the surplus funds to be derived from the Disestablished and Disendowed Church should be applied to the advancement of a national and purely undenominational system of education."

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.

The *Malta Times*, of the 29th ult., says that on the previous Saturday evening an accident happened which might have been attended with great loss of life, but which happily caused no further injury than a few slight wounds to two or three persons. On the occasion of the celebration of the Festival of the Madonna del Carmine some officers of the garrison, thinking to amuse the people, procured a number of what they believed to be light-balls, and after arranging them on the mole at the head of the first inlet of St. Julian's Bay, set them alight in presence of the crowd who had collected to witness the illuminations. To the utter astonishment of themselves and the numerous spectators, these light balls contained loaded shells, which commenced exploding and casting their fragments and grapeshot in all directions. The crowd, of course, rapidly dispersed, when the officers, seeing the mistake they had made, did their best at the risk of their own lives, to prevent further mischief, by taking up and throwing into the sea the loaded shells, some of which exploded under water with tremendous noise. These light balls are of an obsolete description, and there seems to be no record of when they were introduced into Malta. They are pear-shaped, about two feet in height, with a loop at the smaller end, and appear to have been intended for suspension over a bastion to throw light on the enemy's movements. Of course no one had the least idea of their dangerous nature.

A RUNAWAY CAPTAIN.

The *Manchester Examiner* gives the details of another elopement in the North. On Thursday, July 30, a certain well-known officer who holds a commission in the Denbighshire Militia, and whose residence is in Cheshire, was found to have forsaken his wife, to whom he had been wedded something like 28 years' and, apparently, lived on the most affectionate terms the whole of that time. She had previously had good reasons for suspecting the fidelity of her partner, for she had contrived to intercept some correspondence of a very "gushing" character, which emanated from the widow of a Church of England clergyman. The forsaken lady determind to follow in pursuit, and on Friday July 30th she came up with the runaway captain, who was deliberately promenading the Warrington high-level platform in company with the widow, who was dressed in the deepest mourning. A "scene" was inevitable, and it came, but in order to avoid, if possible, a public *exposé*, the captain's wife was conveyed into the kitchen of the refreshment-room by Superintendent Perrit, of the detective department of the Great Western Railway, and every attention was paid to her by the ladies in attendance. The captain also entered the room, but treated the whole matter with suprising coolness and indifference. By this time the lady had become terribly excited, and began to rave and tear her clothes in a wild manner, and had to be held forcibly on a sofa. Shortly after one o'clock, the widow, who had been left alone on the platform, made her appearance at the door of the refreshment-room, and with the utmost *nonchalance* informed the captain of her intention to travel on to Chester by the 1.30 train, which she accordingly did, but by herself. The captain and his wife, accompanied by their daughter and Mr. Perrit, departed from Warrington for Chester by a later train.

GIGANTIC EMBEZZLEMENT.

At the Manchester police-court William George Redford was brought up on remand charged with embezzling £14,000. The prisoner was the paid secretary of several South Lancashire building societies, and in that capacity borrowed money for them at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Promissory notes, signed by the trustees of the societies, were given to the lenders as security for the money. In January last it was discovered that the prisoner had been misappropriating some of the borrowed money and several of the trustees went to speak to him on the subject. They found him engaged at his place of business in writing a list of the sums he had embezzled, amounting, according to his own confession, to £11,769, and it was arranged that he should make a deed of assignment of his property to certain gentlemen named. No steps were at that time taken against him, because it would have caused a run upon the societies, the subscriptions of the members of which went to discharge the borrowed amounts, and ruin would have been the result. Susequent inquiries showed that the actual amount embezzled by the prisoner was £14,000; and he was given into custody for the offence. He made a clean breast of his misconduct, as far as admitting the embezzlement went; but the trustees have not been able to find out what has become of the money, and they suspect he has it yet. Only one of the cases was gone into, and the bench, though being of opinion that sufficient had been proved for the committal of the prisoner, thought the other charges ought also to be investigated, and again remanded the prisoner.

DR. BLANC ON VACCINATION.

The *Times'* correspondent has the following in his report of the proceedings of that section of the British Medical Association at Leeds, in which the public will be most interested,—namely, the section of State medicine. The chief subjects with which this section was engaged were three in number,—the first being vaccination; the second some questions arising out of the position of medical men as witnesses in courts of law; and the third the mortality in hospitals and the objections consequent on this mortality of some of the existing institutions.

On the first day papers on vaccination were read by Dr. Blanc, Dr. Braidwood, and Dr. Steet, and gave rise to much discussion. Dr. Blanc (the Abyssinian prisoner), has introduced into this country the practice of vaccinating directly from the heifer, a practice that has been much pursued on the Continent, and for which the advantage is claimed that it precludes all possibility of the conveyance of any constitutional disease, over and above the cowpox, to the infant that is vaccinated. Dr. Blanc recounted his experience and expressed the advantages of animal vaccination in the five following propositions:—"1, The healthy heifer, inoculated with pure spontaneous cowpox, supplies a vaccine lymph free from all morbid principles. Although the dangers of humanized lymph are much exaggerated, still we must admit that under certain circumstances the transmission of other disease from child to child is possible—any, that the actual occurrence of such transmission is an acknowledged fact. 2, Spontaneous cowpox transmitted through the bovine race is more active, more lasting in its effects, and more likely than humanized lymph to afford perfect immunity from smallpox. In other words, the present humanized lymph is degenerated—a fact placed beyond doubt by revaccination as practised in the Prussian army, by the gradually-increasing re-susceptibility of the vaccinated, and the gradually increasing fatality of smallpox among them. 3, Spontaneous cowpox, by being transmitted only through the bovine race, retains all its essential qualities. Cowpox is a disease of the bovine race, the same as smallpox is a disease of the human race; transmitted on the soil natural to them they both retain their special characters. 4, Vaccination direct from the heifer offers all the characteristics of the cowpox vesicle, as described by Jenner, Ceely, Bousquet, &c., with such modifications only as are due to the passage of lymph through young and healthy animals. 5, By animal vaccination we have always on hand an unlimited suppy of good vaccine lymph. With one heifer 500 persons can be vaccinated; with one heifer ten heifers can be inoculated; and, as it only requires five days for the vesicles to be ready for use, by animal vaccination, at six days' notice, 5,000 persons can be vaccinated." Dr. Braidwood followed much on the same ground, and expressed the conviction, from personal observation and study of the subject, "that it would be most advantageous to the public welfare to establish in our large towns institutions at which vaccination from the heifer could be conducted."

With the several propositions thus enunciated it may fairly be said that the general sense of the meeting was in accord; and they imply that, in the opinion of those best able to judge, there is much existing imperfection, and much room for improvement, in the arrangements for vaccination. Some sanitarians entertain an opinion that compulsory vaccination is, after all, a clumsy substitute for proper legislation; that smallpox together with many other contagious diseases might be "stamped out" by the rigid separation of occurring cases from persons susceptible of infection; and that when thus stamped out these diseases would probably not occur. However, this may be, it is quite certain, that the state of public opinion would not now permit the enforcement of the necessary separation, and that we have to choose between some system of general vaccination and the frequent occurrence of epidemics of smallpox of terrible severity and fatality. At the same time it cannot be concealed that the persistent agitation of a small number of persons, and the use made by them of the occasional failures or disasters incident to vaccination, have produced in the public mind a feeling of doubt about, or even of declared hostility to, the practice; and a few have carried their objections so far as to seek a cheap notoriety by their defiance of the law. It seems probable that a system of animal vaccination might be introduced which would at once afford the necessary protection, and remove the scruples now entertained; but it is manifest that this cannot be done until the country is assured on trustworthy and sufficient evidence that the heifer lymph is sufficient for all purposes of protection, and that its employment does not involve any evils peculiar to itself. The subject is one for further investigation; and it is quite worthy of being fully examined and reported upon by the Medical Department of the Privy Council.

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Bombay, 13th August 1869.

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Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE. Established 1843.

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. H. S. BOSTOCK, Acting Agent.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

Henry Hules Berens, Esq.	Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.	J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.	G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.	John Martin, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.	James Morris, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq.	Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	Henry Vigne, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.	

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

PRESIDENT.—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart, F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helm, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliott Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A De Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. M. De Rothschild M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,988
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825. With which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq.	W. Nixon, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	A. E. Ashley, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY. 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of a complete Soda Fountain, with fittings, provision, oilmanstores, and sundries of a Merchant closing business.

This day, Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, in the shop in Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the office of Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co., a complete Soda Fountain with fittings, provision, oilmanstores, and sundries of great variety.

PRIVATE SALE.

A pair of fast-trotting grey Arab horses, will go either in single or double harness, or in saddle, sound in every respect. Can be seen at a day's notice.

A set of best plated double harness, nearly new.

Bombay, 31st August, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 4th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jaconets, &c.

Few boxes of superior claret.
5 bales grey shirtings, 6 lbs.

AT 1 P. M.

A Bay Arab riding horse.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A handsome English-built light mail phaeton, with a first-rate bay Arab horse, 6 years old, 14 hand high, and sound, with a set of plated mounted harness, complete.

Cane and Company's Patent freezing machine, just received from Paris, makes four pound blocks of Ice.

Bombay, 31st August, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 1st prox., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, as madapollams, Turkey red chintz, duck, muslin, woollen cloth, domets, flannels, &c.

2 cases meat safe.
3 do. porcelain toys.
A few dozen clarets with capsules.
Do. do. port of E. J. Brand & Co. black seal.
Do. do. madeira do. green seal.
Do. do. do. Gordon & Co. yellow seal.
Do. do. port crowned black seal.
5 cases of Duncan's brandy.
2 do. imitation queenine.
2 do. window and doors, spring curtains.

On account of Messrs. Kessowjee Pitamber & Co.:—
A large quantity of damaged gilt frames.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1869.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., No. 10, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Tuesday, the 31st instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 6 & 7 lbs.
6 do. do. madapollams.
10 do. do. T. cloth.
6 do. do. printers.
1 case alabaster time-pieces.
2 do. superior Elastic-side gentlemen's, ladies', and children's boots and shoes.
1 case hand lamps.
2 cases of Railway trunks.
4 do. fancy glassware.
4 do. samples of fancy goods.
4 casks earthenware, &c., &c.

And any other goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

10 sets brass mounted buggy harness.
70 pairs boots for monsoon—Price Rs. 3-8.
20 pairs diamond leather boots, with buttons, No. 1 to 7. Price Rs. 6.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st August, 1869.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English stones and machinery belonging to the George the III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, (in liquidation) by order of the Liquidator Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia.

On Friday next, the 3rd proximo, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Carnac Bunder a large number of valuable English stones and machinery, consisting of an iron crane boxes of iron tools and implements and sundry other iron articles, &c., &c.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED at VICTORIA ROAD, BYCULLA.

On Thursday next, the 2nd proximo, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. by direction of G. E. Pilcher, Esq., and at the risk and on account of the first purchaser Mr. J. McSweeny will submit to public auction, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground situated at Victoria Road, Byculla, containing by admeasurement 3000 square yards (be the same little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the Victoria Gardens, on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Essac Ellias, on or towards the east by the Victoria Gardens, and on or towards the west by the property of Mr. J. Anderson.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1869.

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AGENTS—LONDON, MR. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.